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Established 1887

Fault in Polaris, Found in 1966, Disclosed in U.S.

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Three-quarters of the U.S. Polaris A-1 model submarine-launched nuclear warheads probably would not have worked in the mid-1960s because of a mechanical defect, Department of Energy officials have disclosed.

In November 1966, scientists who discovered the extent of the problem described it as "truly catastrophic," officials said Friday. Publicly, however, there was nothing but praise at the time for the Polaris system.

The evident failure of one major part of the U.S. strategic defense was "closely held at the time," officials said.

It took several months in late 1966 and early 1967 to design a remedy for the difficulty and almost another year to refit the missile warheads deployed on submarines, officials said after reviewing records of the Atomic Energy Commission, predecessor of the Department of Energy.

Accounts of past problems with the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile — such as the probable failure of the Polaris A-1 — have surfaced recently as part of the debate over a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Scientists, many of them associated with the government's nuclear weapons laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., or Livermore, Calif., have cited weapons problems to support arguments for and against continued nuclear testing.

'Ornery' Devices

In the process, however, it has become clear that stockpiled nuclear warheads — more often than the public knows — do run into unexpected problems and do require and receive continued surveillance.

As one key laboratory official said Friday, "nuclear weapons are pretty chicken-picking ornery," being made up of "tightly non-compatible materials" that are radioactive and chemically unstable.

As pieced together from government sources and scientists with the Los Alamos and Livermore weapons laboratories, the Polaris story began in the late 1950s when the warhead was about to go into production.

Tests in 1958 and 1959 showed what a source described as a "nuclear-safety problem," one that would not harm the warhead's operation but required additional safety mechanisms.

Livermore scientists, who had designed the warhead, had an alternative one available. But because the nuclear test moratorium with the Soviet Union was then in effect, they could not test it. Therefore, they put the original warhead in production with an additional safety device. The first Polaris A-1s and the submarines carrying them went into service in 1960.

Problem of Aging

In 1965, during a routine examination of the system, a problem of aging in the materials used in the safety device was discovered. In November 1966, broader testing of a bigger Polaris A-1 warhead sample found, according to one official, that "three were bad to one good."

One scientist Friday said the materials in the safety device in effect "bonded together" so that the safety would not release, thus preventing the nuclear warhead from exploding.

A Livermore scientist of the time argued Friday that the problem was not that serious. Rather, there were deviations from design specifications that would lead to degradation of the entire system.

He did concede, however, that "everybody gave finding a solution a very high priority and it got taken care of promptly."

The solution was to incorporate a nuclear component from the newer Polaris A-3 warhead, which was then about to go into production.

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A chanting crowd of young Iranians tries to block traffic in the Tehran bazaar yesterday.

Will Retain Control After Elections

S. Africa to Await UN in Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 3 (UPI) — South Africa has reversed its stand on Namibia and told the United Nations that it will not hand over control of the mineral-rich territory to local leaders after this week's controversial elections, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today.

The South African reversal is a major concession to the United States and its Western allies, who have insisted on a UN peacekeeping force to supervise Namibia's independence process. It could clear the way for a truce to move into the territory, known formally as South-West Africa, at the beginning of the new year.

[Six leaders of the major black nationalist party, the South-West Africa People's Organization, were arrested in raids today in the black suburb of Katutura, outside the South-West African capital of Windhoek. Jack Foisy of the Los Angeles Times reported.]

[The six were booked under the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite confinement without trial. Friends failed to name them, but they included Daniel Tjengere, a SWAPO vice chairman and the group's principal leader inside South-West Africa. Chairman Sam Nujoma is in exile.]

[SWAPO plans to boycott the elections. The arrests increased doubt among foreign observers here that the elections would be held free of South African interference, as has been promised.]

Western Warnings

The Pretoria government apparently decided to yield to the key parts of the UN plan in response to warnings that the Western allies might drop their opposition to mandatory economic sanctions, which could cripple South Africa's economy.

South African Foreign Minister Rieff (Pik) Botha, who relayed his government's decision to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, said he still wanted to negotiate the size of the UN peacekeeping force. But he pledged that those talks would be completed by the end of this month.

Mr. Botha said that his government would still recognize the outcome of the elections it is holding from tomorrow through Friday in Namibia, and it would assist that details of the UN peacekeeping plan must be acceptable to the local leaders elected.

Mr. Botha met Mr. Waldheim three times last week at UN headquarters, then stopped in Washington.

'Cambodia Salvation Front' Is Announced by Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Dec. 3 (NYT) — The Hanoi radio announced today the formation of a Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation in what it called the "liberated zone" of Cambodia, and it reported that the front had called on the entire people of Cambodia "to rise up for the struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique."

Premier Pol Pot and Deputy Premier Ieng Sary are the principal leaders of the Phnom Penh government, and the "clique" designation is the habitual Hanoi phrase for the Cambodian leadership.

The announcement was received by diplomatic analysts here as a decisive step in Vietnam's war against its western neighbor. It portended, in their view, a full-scale Vietnamese military and political campaign to overthrow the Pol Pot regime and replace it with a pro-Hanoi government, and it provides a Cambodian "cover" for the operation.

Diplomatic analysts believe that today's announcement removed any doubt over Vietnam's determination to achieve Mr. Pol Pot's overthrow, in defiance of Chinese support of the Phnom Penh regime.

China is Cambodia's sole source of arms and military equipment, and is believed to have a considerable number of military experts among the many advisers it has sent to Cambodia.

Action Stepped Up

With the waning of the monsoon season in recent weeks, Vietnamese armed forces are reported to have stepped up action in the salient they have wrested from Cambodia in the rubber-plantation region northeast of Phnom Penh. This area, the scene of heavy fighting between 1970 and 1975, is assumed to be the principal "liberated zone" described in the announcement.

The Hanoi broadcast did not say when and where the front was formed. It said that more than 200 Cambodians from all walks of life attended the founding conference.

The conference was said to have called "on all peoples, governments and democratic organizations fighting for peace, national independence and social progress to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people."

For Personal Use

She said that one account was established in Switzerland last year, exclusively for Mr. Jones's personal use, and under the name of a dummy corporation, "Bridget." The initial deposit, she said, was \$15 million.

Another account was said to have been opened in Panama by a

Martial Law Defied Troops, Protesters Skirmish in Tehran

TEHRAN, Dec. 3 (AP) — Troops fired into the air and used tear gas tonight to disperse thousands of anti-shah demonstrators who marched into the streets to protest in defiance of martial-law regulations.

Facing the troops in groups of 300 to 500 in as many as 18 to 25 different locations in the capital, the Islamic demonstrators, some wearing white shrouds, shouted anti-shah slogans rather than the traditional chants of Moharram, the 29-day Moslem mourning period.

As the troops opened fire, most of the capital was completely blacked out following an earlier threat by power workers that they would cut off electricity if the troops opened fire.

Troops beat up two reporters for Newsweek magazine yesterday and then hauled them off under arrest when they emerged from their hotel to see what was happening on the streets.

The two Newsweek reporters, Loren Jenkins and Barry Carver, were beaten by troops and dragged away from in front of their hotel in downtown Tehran. A third reporter, Kenneth Clarke of the London Daily Telegraph, was also detained. All three were later released. None was reported seriously injured.

For the last two nights, the anti-shah demonstrators have been out in the streets during curfew hours and have clashed with the troops. At least 12 people have been reported killed so far. More than 50 have been wounded and some 250 have been arrested.

Fighting Continues

This week's demonstrations were called by the self-exiled religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to demand the resignation of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The two-hour battle between troops and demonstrators, in various parts of the city and in complete darkness, continued at 10:30 p.m.

So far no one has been reported killed in tonight's skirmishes. Earlier five persons were officially reported shot and killed and 20 injured in clashes with troops who opened fire yesterday when a crowd refused to disperse after the 9 p.m. curfew had gone into effect. About 145 persons were taken into custody.

During the day today, protesters circulated through downtown Tehran tying up traffic and taunting troops. Soldiers firing into the air and swinging rifle butts chased them down streets and alleyways, injuring several.

Officials of the city's martial-law government said the deaths occurred last night, when soldiers fired on a crowd that was leaving a mosque after the 9 p.m. curfew. Anti-government slogans blaring from loudspeakers on the mosque's roof incited the crowd, which refused to disperse, the officials said.

The crowd had been praying at services marking Moharram, which began yesterday. The opposition has called for stepped-up demonstrations and strikes to make the holy month a showdown period between the shah and his foes.

There were reports of rioting in the southern city of Isfahan, but no deaths were reported. Iranian students in Paris claimed that at least two students died in clashes with police in Mashhad, in northeastern Iran.

The military government banned public religious processions during Moharram and said it would crack down "mercilessly" on street disorders.

The government hopes to keep the fervor of Moharram from turning into the kind of anti-shah riots that have killed a reported 1,000 to 2,000 Iranians this year.

Religious-inspired protesters oppose the shah's westernizing social reforms, which they say have corrupted Iran's traditional Moslem

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Begin Softens Stand

Israel May Resume Treaty Negotiations

by William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Dec. 3 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin submitted to his ministers today a draft letter responding to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in which Israel agrees to resume peace negotiations for an exchange of side letters to the draft compromise treaty, but is not willing to reopen substantive issues already accepted by the Cabinet.

By agreeing to return to the bargaining table in Washington, Mr. Begin backtracked on a firm "take it or leave it" policy laid down by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on Nov. 22. Mr. Dayan said then that the U.S.-proposed compromise draft treaty that has been accepted by Israel is a "sealed package" and that there is nothing more to talk about in Washington.

Mr. Dayan, who heads the Israeli delegation, is known to oppose returning to the peace talks as long as Egypt insists on making changes in the body of the draft treaty. However, the foreign minister has expressed a willingness to talk with the Egyptians about unresolved issues as long as they are dealt with in side letters written on the basis on the U.S. compromise draft.

Mr. Dayan is scheduled to leave Wednesday on an official three-day visit to Switzerland, thereby excluding the possibility of a resumption of talks this week. The Cabinet met today under the guise of a ministerial security committee, a ploy which makes all discussions classified and provides criminal penalties for ministers who disclose details of the deliberations.

Begin's Position

However, it was understood that Mr. Begin told his ministers he does not object to the resumption of negotiations, provided they do not focus on the text of the treaty, but instead are limited to an accompanying letter of understanding.

The two principal unresolved issues remain the linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and a comprehensive Middle East settlement, including resolution of self-government for West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians, and a timetable for implementing self-rule in the occupied territories.

Also emerging as a major point of contention is the contrast between Egypt's demand for a full autonomous Palestinian authority on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Israel's vision of a weak administrative council that would oversee basic municipal services but which would never be permitted to evolve into a constitutional assembly and, ultimately, a Palestinian state.

Two other basic problems to be dealt with in Mr. Begin's response to Mr. Sadat's letter are Egypt's insistence on dropping a "priorities clause," which would make the Egyptian-Israeli pact supersede mutual-defense pacts between Egypt and other Arab states, and Egypt's new demand that security arrangements in the Sinai Peninsula be reviewed in five years.

Egypt originally had demanded a review of the whole treaty after five years, but dropped the request. No date has been set in the compromise draft for reviewing security arrangements.

Following today's Cabinet meeting, Mr. Begin said he planned to work on his draft response to Mr. Sadat, while consulting tomorrow with Mr. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. Calling it a "very important" communication, he said both sides had agreed not to make the letters public.

Khalil, Vance Confer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — Amid signs of a new effort to get the stalled Middle East peace talks moving again, Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil conferred with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Under New Air Accords

Scheduled Europe Routes Given to 2 U.S. Charters

By Carol Shifrin

United States the right to name more airlines to serve West German cities. The board said that it was disposed to grant such applications, but invited other airlines to apply, setting Dec. 21 as a tentative target date.

The board also adopted a program to finance public participation in board proceedings. While noting that the public always has had the right to participate, it said that the cost and time requirements made it difficult for all but those who had an immediate financial interest: primarily the airlines and the localities.

Under the program adopted by the board, groups wanting to participate in a board proceeding may immediately apply for financial assistance. Applications would be evaluated by a three-person panel

Mexico Earthquake Destroyed a Town

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3 (UPI) — The earthquake that jolted southwestern Mexico last week leveled a town of 1,200 persons near the Pacific Coast in the state of Oaxaca, authorities have disclosed.

San Baltazar Loxicha, 350 miles southwest of Mexico City, lost its church, city hall and 90 percent of its homes when two sharp earthquakes and two aftershocks rocked the town on Wednesday, officials said Friday. No deaths were reported.

In W. German Units

High Level of Drug Abuse Found Among U.S. Troops

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — The head of a congressional task force reviewing drug abuse in the military estimated yesterday that 20 to 30 percent of the personnel in some U.S. units stationed in West Germany use heroin regularly.

Rep. Glenn English, D-Okla., also said that 80 to 90 percent of the personnel in some units use hashish frequently.

Rep. English, a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, based his figures on information collected during a 12-day visit to West Germany that he and four congressmen made last month.

"U.S. forces in Europe can perform their mission," Rep. English said. "But there is a drug problem and, unless immediate action is taken, it will be difficult to contain."

A Pentagon spokesman said that Rep. English's figures had not been reviewed by defense officials, but noted that they differ widely from previous reports. "We haven't had an opportunity to evaluate Rep. English's findings since he returned from Europe," the spokesman said.

"However, current statistics within the Department of Defense indicate a much lower percentage of drug abusers."

The military newspaper Stars and Stripes reported this summer that unannounced urinalysis tests of 3,200 Army troops in Europe showed that 4.2 percent used heroin or similar drugs.

In May, an Army general told the House committee that an Army survey showed that 31.2 percent of enlisted men said they used marijuana, while 7.3 percent admitted using hard drugs such as heroin.

Rep. English said his higher figures were based on on-site visits, hearings and questionnaires from between 500 and 1,000 soldiers. The committee is still evaluating the responses.

The task force visit to Europe came as military authorities noted an increase in the number of drug addicts, Rep. English said. There were 25 heroin-related deaths last year, but that level was passed during the first six months of this year, he added.

"What we have, I think is a very large number of recreational users. Whenever they get low, they are going to use something," Rep. English said.

Narcotics available to service personnel in West Germany are stronger than those available in the United States, Rep. English said. He said the marijuana is "stout

السلامة والبيئة

By U.S. Defense Ex-Aides

Balance of Terror Is Seen Lopsided in Soviet Favor

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT) — Two former Defense Department officials have said that the nuclear balance of terror is no longer in balance but "seriously lopsided," so much so that in a confrontation with the Soviet Union the United States would seek "an escape hatch" as the Russians did in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

The former officials, T.K. Jones and Scott Thompson, painted this alarming picture of the thermodynamic balance in an article in Orbis, a journal of international affairs. The article reflected their view of the military meaning of the second U.S.-Soviet treaty to limit strategic arms, which is now being negotiated.

The credibility of a U.S. retaliation to a Soviet first strike against U.S. forces has been weakened, the authors contend. A Soviet strike against U.S. nuclear forces under the force levels projected for 1985 in the second strategic arms agreement, they wrote, would mean that between 6 million and 14 million Americans would die, leaving 144 million still "at risk," who could be killed by a third Soviet strike against U.S. cities. The other 40 million to 50 million Americans would be in no danger from a nuclear strike because they would not be near industrial or urban areas.

U.S. Risk Held Greater
The Russians "could have as few as 10 million people at risk, depending on how well they chose to protect," the authors contend. Because the United States is the more developed of the two countries, the authors would risk more valuable industrial targets in a nuclear war than would the Soviet Union.

The authors accepted the conventional wisdom that the U.S. has a more accurate Polaris missile than the Soviet Union's SS-9. The authors pointed out that the most important qualification of their study is that it is based entirely on current plans; although these can change for the better, they said, "the record suggests that change will be for the worse."

Three years ago, the Ford administration concluded that the nuclear balance was becoming precarious, but that this could be rectified by production of the B-1 bomber, development of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, deployment of Cruise missiles of unrestricted range and acceleration of the Trident submarine program.

Since then, the authors noted, the B-1 has been canceled, research funds for the mobile missile have been cut in half, the range of the Cruise missile has been reduced in the strategic arms talks, "and the Trident program is well behind schedule."

Soviet Tests
Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has tested heavy missiles that are accurate to within about 600 feet, has tested a missile equipped with the multiple re-entry vehicles for its Delta-class nuclear submarines and has increased the development of the Backfire bomber, they said.

The implications of these trends, the authors say, are that the United States in a confrontation "will presumably do much the same" as the Soviet Union did in 1962: "look for an escape hatch, if there be one."

On the basis of a series of high-explosive tests, the two writers examined Soviet industrial protection, and took issue with the common U.S. belief that a single nuclear bomb will destroy a city. The reality, they asserted, is that even the largest weapon in the U.S. arsenal "cannot destroy the industry of a large city."

Mr. Jones is a manager of program and production evaluation with the Boeing Aerospace Co., and Mr. Thompson is an associate professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.



LOWERING INFERNO — Firefighters in Newport, R.I., dive for safety as a flaming three-story building begins to collapse on top of them. No serious injuries were reported.

U.S. Planning to Forecast World Crops With Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — The Carter administration is planning a \$300 million project that would use satellites to forecast worldwide harvests, ranging from rice in Vietnam to wheat in the Soviet Union.

The project has the tentative approval of at least a dozen countries whose crops would be involved and the definite approval of the White House, which is understood to have allocated \$30 million to get the project under way in fiscal 1980.

The project still has no formal name, but will make use of the existing Landsat satellite and a follow-on Landsat to be put into earth orbit late in 1980. Its aim is to forecast harvests of wheat, barley, rice, soybeans, corn, cotton and sunflowers in all the major crop-growing regions of the world.

It would cost an estimated \$300 million over its first six years. Most of the cost would be picked up by the Agriculture Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Interior Department, the State Department and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would also pay portions of the cost.

At least one reason for undertaking such an ambitious project is the failure by the Agriculture Department and the Central Intelligence Agency in 1977 to forecast correctly wheat harvests in the Soviet Union and soybean harvests in Brazil.

Both harvests were badly overestimated, with the result that the United States was ill-prepared for the heavy foreign buying of both crops here — buying that led to higher prices for U.S. consumers.

The State Department's Agency for International Development is also backing the project, in part because it would provide an early warning of impending crop disasters around the world.

The satellite forecasting project is the outgrowth of an experiment run a year ago by NASA and the Agriculture Department called Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment. That involved the use of the Landsat satellite to forecast wheat harvests.

Sources inside the Agriculture Department described that project as "mixed success," underestimating by 15 to 20 percent spring wheat harvests in Canada and the United States but coming within 1 percent of the spring wheat crop for the Soviet Union.

Photographs taken by Landsat with the permission of the Soviet Union were analyzed together with weather information provided by the Russians to produce a forecast of 91.4 million tons at least a month before spring harvest began. The Russians said their spring wheat harvest was 92 million tons.

In explaining the dramatic difference between the 1-percent error on the Soviet crop and the error of 15 to 20 percent for the U.S. and Canadian crops, agriculture officials said the Soviet crop was easier to forecast from satellite pictures because their fields are larger and they don't grow other crops like barley and alfalfa alongside wheat.

U.S. Budget Unit Orders Major Cuts in New Spending

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — The president's Office of Management and Budget has ordered major reductions in agency budget requests for key Democratic social programs, holding them below what is needed to offset inflation or, in some cases, under this year's spending levels.

The cutsbacks include a proposed \$2.6 billion reduction in the Labor Department's request for continuing federal job programs as well as sizable slashes in longstanding

health, education, energy and transportation programs. There are virtually no new initiatives.

Such major programs as Medicare, Social Security and food stamps, which by law must provide benefits to anyone who meets eligibility standards, are likely to grow with inflation.

The OMB orders, designed to meet President Carter's pledge to keep the fiscal 1980 budget deficit below \$30 billion, represent an initial ruling and are being appealed to Mr. Carter personally by the agencies involved. The deadline for appeal is late tomorrow.

Key administration officials say the president is likely to hold firm on virtually all the OMB-imposed ceilings and probably will insist that agencies make new cuts in other areas if they want to see restoration of the money that OMB cut.

The cutsbacks involving the job programs would slash spending under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program to \$8.2 billion, or \$2.6 billion below this year's levels. The move would cut job levels by two-thirds to 267,000 slots.

Budget makers also want to trim spending for youth employment programs to \$882 million, from \$930 million this year. Job slots created as part of this year's antirecession program would be eliminated entirely.

Other cuts include the following: The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been ordered to hold spending to \$196.2 billion, some \$2 billion less than it asked for and a full \$6 billion below what it would need to keep up with inflation. Those programs affected would be federal aid to education, major government health

Most Departments Affected

programs and the research and operations of the National Institutes of Health. NIH will get only \$2.96 billion, down from \$3.12 billion this year.

The new Federal Energy Department was told to keep its operating budget to \$8.8 billion, rather than the \$10.5 billion the agency had requested beyond one-time start-up costs, with substantial cutbacks in research on coal gasification and oil shale. Among the major reductions are key breeder-reactor and nuclear-fusion programs and construction of a solvent-refined coal plant designed to deal with present pollution problems.

However, OMB did allow some increases in solar energy research.

Federal transportation programs would be held below this year's level of \$19 billion, with no increases to cover inflation, if OMB officials have their way. The cutbacks are spread throughout most of the agency's programs.

Budget officials also report scores of smaller cuts throughout all major departments and agencies. For example, the Justice Department lost a bid to beef up the U.S. border patrol as part of a new

effort to stop the entry of illegal aliens. Officials say there also will be some cuts in agricultural programs, although neither the food stamp program nor farm commodity programs are likely to be affected. And Mr. Carter is planning to abolish the U.S. Travel Service, which is designed to attract foreign visitors.

One of the major unresolved issues still is the defense budget. Mr. Carter originally had planned to boost the Pentagon budget by 3 percent above inflation, but the White House has hinted he may be reconsidering after liberals complained the military budget should not be exempt from cuts.

The 3 percent increase is in line with a pledge Mr. Carter made last year at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Officials now are pointing out that the promise was made contingent on economic circumstances, and inflation — and the need to control the budget — is more critical now than it was last year. Mr. Carter began work on the defense budget today.

Abruzzi Is Released By Italy Kidnappers

BARI, Italy, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Nicola Abruzzi, a contractor, yesterday was freed by his kidnappers for a reported ransom of 1 billion lire (\$1.18 million) after being held for 42 days.

Mr. Abruzzi, 42, was pronounced in good health. He told police that his abductors kept him chained in a 40-square-foot room but otherwise treated him well and gave him newspapers.

Christian Dior
SALES
Haute Couture, millinery, fabrics, shoes, colifichets
9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
ON DECEMBER 5th AND FOLLOWING DAYS
30, avenue Montaigne - Paris 8°

Polaris Fault Is Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

successful test, production was begun on the components so that the whole A-1 missile fleet could be changed over. The job, sources said, was finished in 1968.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown said in 1958, director of the Livermore laboratory where the Polaris program was designed. When the Polaris program turned up in 1966, he was then secretary of the Air Force. A Polaris spokesman said Friday Mr. Brown did not want to comment on the Polaris program.

Attempts to reach Robert McNamara, then secretary of defense and now president of the World Bank, were unsuccessful. President Lyndon Johnson is said to have been "aware of the situation" but not to have intervened.

The first public indication of the Polaris problem came last Aug. 15 when a letter to President Carter from the scientists who were associated with the Los Alamos weapons laboratory.

They cited it in attempting to make a case for a comprehensive test ban — one that would not permit any underground nuclear tests.

In their letter, the scientists said, "One Polaris warhead problem could readily have been solved without the change of nuclear system."

This statement irritated Livermore scientists in two ways. Their weapon was being cited as having a problem, and most of them believe continued weapons testing is needed.

Democrats to Join Ranks Of Credit-Card Promoters

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT) — The Democrats are joining the Republicans in promoting credit cards and plan to take a commission on the charges a card-carrying Democrat runs up.

President Carter's son, Chip, is scheduled to receive the first Democratic Visa card at the party's mid-term conference in Memphis next weekend. Delegates to the conference have received a mailing asking them to sign up for Democratic Visa cards and telling them that their purchases with the card will give the party an average of \$5 a year for each card holder.

The Worthen Bank and Trust Co. in Little Rock, Ark., is handling the arrangements. Its vice president, Randy Oates, said: "I don't believe we've paid anybody a percentage." He said the bank's practice in promoting the credit cards had been to pay finders' fees to companies that furnished lists of potential credit-card applicants.

The commission to be paid the Democrats was not clear. Mr. Oates said it had not been settled but would be confidential, but he did it would amount to less than 1 percent of monthly sales on the card.

The details may not stay confidential long. Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, announced Friday that he would hold a hearing Dec. 27 on the propriety of political parties engaging in credit-card solicitation.

"Such arrangements may be perfectly legal, but they do raise certain questions," he said, focusing in the recent announcement of Republican plans to promote Visa cards through the Manufacturers

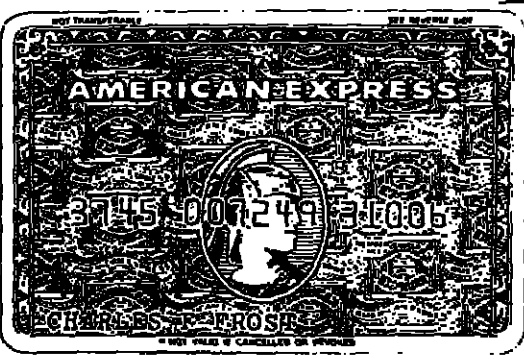
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Execution Could Bring Violence

Crisis Nears for Pakistan
On How to Handle Bhutto

By William Borders

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (NYT) — As former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto nears the end of his long court battle to save himself from the gallows, Pakistan is coming to what many here regard as a crucial turn in its 31-year history.

Mr. Bhutto's appeal of his murder conviction and death sentence is expected to be completed early next month in the supreme court here. If the death sentence is upheld and carried out, he and his supporters have warned of grave consequences.

"More than my life is at stake," the 50-year-old former prime minister said recently in an appeal written from the small, bleak death-row cell that he has occupied here since his conviction in March for conspiracy to murder a political opponent four years ago. "Make no mistake about it. The future of Pakistan is at stake."

In a form of protest previously unknown in this part of the world, four anti-government demonstrators publicly burned themselves to death last month. Several others survived attempts at self-immolation. Mr. Bhutto's supporters warned that there would be waves of further violence if he is hanged.

New Suicide Element

The suicides took place in busy market areas in various parts of the country before horrified crowds of thousands. Each of the four, all young men, chanted "Free Bhutto now," doused himself with gasoline and struck a match.

"It is a wholly new element in Pakistan's political struggles," wrote a columnist in the Lahore magazine Viewpoint, "and speaks eloquently of the state of mind in which at least a sizable section of the people finds itself."

The government, in a move apparently designed to contain the street violence, has arrested many leaders of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party in recent weeks, including the former prime minister's 25-year-old daughter, Benazir, who is a vociferous and active partisan of his cause. According to reliable estimates, more than 1,000 of Mr. Bhutto's followers are now being held as political prisoners.

But the generals who have been running Pakistan since they ousted Mr. Bhutto in a coup 16 months ago are thought to feel that only his death will end the threat he represents to them.

Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the president and chief martial-law administrator, has said several times recently that if the supreme

court upholds the death sentence, he will not commute it, despite the appeals for clemency that he has received from a number of governments, including that of the United States.

Gen. Zia, a tough professional soldier in the spit-and-polish tradition of the British-trained Pakistan Army, has made no secret of his distaste for Mr. Bhutto and for the "ghastly and horrible crimes of the Bhutto era," which he says he discovered only after the coup that brought him to power.

The Zia government is preparing a number of other charges against the former prime minister. If the murder conviction should be overturned, it is considered likely that he will be quickly rearrested on another charge.

"They are determined to get him out of the way," said Yahya Bakhtiar, who was Mr. Bhutto's attorney general and is now his lawyer. Although the former prime minister has not been allowed to attend the appeal session, which has been going on for six months, Mr. Bakhtiar said in an interview that both he and his client were "generally satisfied with the conduct of the judges — we seem to be getting a fair hearing."

Mr. Bakhtiar began his final summation before the eight-man bench on Nov. 18. He says that he will complete it within about two weeks, and that will be the end of the appeal process. It is not known how long the judges will deliberate after that, but a popular guess is two weeks, which could mean final resolution of the case in late December or early January.

Islamization Plans

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (AP) — Gen. Zia announced yesterday a series of steps to place the nation's laws and political-economic life in step with Islamic teachings.

Government offices and organizations will arrange for Moslem prayers to be said during office hours, he said.

Special Islamic or Sharia benches would be set up immediately at all high courts and superior courts to strike down laws that go against Islamic law.

The Council of Islamic Ideology, meanwhile, would establish new laws dealing with theft, drinking, adultery and protection of religious freedom. Islam provides severe punishments for crimes like theft, drinking and adultery. Thieves can get their left hands chopped off and adulterers are ordered to die.

Reform Rabbi Urges Jews
To Consider Proselytizing

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT) — Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the congregational arm of Reform Judaism, has called on Reform Jews to reverse the practice of centuries and begin a drive to convert the "unchurched" to Judaism.

He asserted that millions of Americans are "seekers after truth," who sometimes feel "prey to mystical cults which literally enslave them." Their hunger for faith, he said, had only been underscored by the loss of 900 members of the People's Temple in mass suicide and murders in Guyana.

"Judaism offers life, not death. It teaches free will, not surrender to another human being," Rabbi Schindler said in a speech to the 180-member board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations Friday night in Houston.

He rejected the widely held conviction that Judaism has not proselytized.

"The notion that Judaism was

never a missionary faith is wide of the truth," Rabbi Schindler said. "That may have been true for the last 4,000 years, but not for the last 400 years before that."

Population Decline

The rabbi, noting also that the Jewish population was in decline, recommended establishing a new commission to "launch a carefully conceived and adequately funded outreach program."

Rabbi Schindler vowed to avoid a program that resembled a "traveling religious circus," and he urged his listeners to "take affirmative action to champion the Jewish faith."

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, consisting of 1.2 million members among 735 congregations, represents the most liberal branch among the larger Jewish groups. Like the Orthodox and Conservative branches, its members have been showing increasing concern for the "loss" of Jews through intermarriage and assimilation.

Figures compiled by the Jewish Population Study indicate that at least one-third of Jews marry non-Jews and that the birth rate among Jewish couples has fallen to 1.1 children for each family, below the replacement level.

Non-Jewish Spouses

Rabbi Schindler particularly appealed for efforts to convert the non-Jewish partner in an impending marriage and to remove the "not-wanted signs" from Judaism, which he said "make non-Jewish spouses feel 'alienated.'"

He reminded the union board that Jewish law permits non-Jews to take part in such activities as singing in the choir, reciting the blessing over food and Sabbath candles and "even to handle the Torah."

Although Rabbi Schindler stressed that he did not approve of intermarriage, he declared that "the tide is running against us and we must face it." Rather than react defensively toward mixed marriages, he said, Jews should make every effort to be sensitive to the needs of the non-Jewish partner.



BOUND FOR HEAVEN? — This "one-way" street sign near the City Cemetery in Salt Lake City would seem to have some high hopes for the 101,757 persons who are buried there.

Sends High-Level Delegation to Moscow

Carter to Ease U.S.-Soviet Trade Curbs

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT) — President Carter, signaling an interest in pursuing the recent improvement in relations with the Soviet Union, sent a high-level trade delegation to Moscow yesterday with the word that he would relax export curbs imposed last summer, but not abandon them.

The rank and size of the delegation, headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, were cited by officials as a political gesture to demonstrate an interest in Soviet-U.S. trade. Mr. Blumenthal and Mrs. Kreps have arrived in Moscow.

Except for the arms negotiations conducted in Moscow in October by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the trade team on its way to attend the annual meeting of the Soviet-U.S. Trade Commission is the highest U.S. delegation since President Carter, irritated by dissident trials, canceled a number of official visits during the summer.

But government sources say that while the president is giving his general blessing to trade expansion, in a message to be delivered by Mr. Blumenthal to President Leonid Brezhnev, he is reluctant to work for an easing of trade restrictions until the political climate improves further.

27 Specific Requests

Officials said the president's policy was to proceed "cautiously and deliberately." The Commerce Department and, to a lesser extent, the Treasury wanted the president to endorse 27 specific cases, some of which had aroused objections from the Pentagon because of potential military applications.

Both Moscow and a U.S. trade-promotion group had sought to rescind procedures imposed this summer to control sales of oil and gas technology. Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin met Mr. Blumenthal on Thursday, evidently to make a final plea before the trade mission's departure.

As a compromise, the sources said, Mr. Carter issued instructions that the review procedure be speeded up to clear a backlog of applications, but he declined to lift the controls entirely.

Although the White House is reluctant to say so publicly, it prefers to keep a brake on trade and to avoid the expected pressure to relax the legislative curbs on Export-Import Bank credits until a new arms accord is reached and the general atmosphere shows marked improvement.

Possible Inducement

Some U.S. officials regard the promise of expanded trade as an inducement to Moscow to wind up the arms talks more quickly and to move toward a meeting between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.

The government is also trying to walk a delicate line between companies that seek an expansion of exports to the Soviet Union and senators who are wary of Moscow and whose support is needed for ratification of a new arms agreement.

With all these factors in mind, officials said, President Carter refused to endorse in advance the 27 new orders that the Soviet government has been discussing with American concerns.

They include a telephone system by Western Electric Co.; a computerized gas-lift system marketed by Teledyne Corp. for the enhanced recovery of oil; computerized seismic equipment for oil exploration; plants for the manufacture of diesel engines, forklift trucks, auto engines and spark plugs; a package of technology for offshore oil drilling; and an offshore oil exploration project, already aided by the Japanese, at Sakhalin off Siberia's Pacific coast.

Defense Department officials are known to be wary of the Western Electric and Teledyne projects and the sale of offshore prospecting equipment, because they involve

computers that the Pentagon believes could have military uses.

Pressure has developed from the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, a trade-promotion group, which has been pressing for relaxation or removal of a number of export controls and for expansion of exports to the Soviet Union to help offset trade deficits elsewhere.

Ideally, the U.S. trade group would like the administration to go before Congress and appeal for a lifting of the ceiling on credits from

the Export-Import Bank and of restrictions on import tariffs. Both were incorporated into the Trade Act of 1974 pending the easing of emigration curbs on Soviet citizens.

Officials say that at this point President Carter has no intention of undertaking such an effort.

About 350 businessmen flew to Moscow this weekend on 10 chartered planes for trade talks with Soviet officials. The trade council has meetings that parallel the talks at the governmental level.

U.S. Census Finds Blacks
No Longer Moving to City

By Susanna McCabe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — For the first time since World War II, the black population of U.S. cities has not grown, the U.S. Census Bureau has reported.

"This marks at least a temporary end to the pronounced growth of the black population in cities that had characterized the past several decades," the bureau said.

Demographer Mark Littman, who wrote the report, said that "the rate of black growth in cities had been slowing for some time and, since the mid-1970s, the size of the black population in cities appears at a standstill."

Larry Long, chief of the bureau's population analysis staff, said the figures reflect "the fact that fewer blacks are leaving the South to go to northern cities, more are returning to the South, and blacks are moving to suburbs at an increased rate."

A comparison of black population growth in central cities over the decades — while inexact because the number of such cities keeps increasing — shows a striking decline.

According to John Long, chief of the population projections branch, black population in central cities grew 48 percent in the 1960s. But

between 1970 and 1977 it grew only 4.2 percent, according to the new report, entitled "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1977 and 1970."

In 1970, about 12.9 million blacks lived in central cities. By 1974 that figure had grown to 13.7 million, but by 1977 it was 13.45 million, Mr. Littman said.

Move to Suburbs

Black migration to suburbs appears to be accelerating, the report said.

"Between 1975 and 1977 black movement to suburbs accounted for 14 percent of the net increase in suburban population attributable to migration, compared with only 7 percent in the 1970-75 period," the study said.

"Although the number of blacks living in suburbs increased by 34 percent between 1970 and 1977, suburban blacks represent only 25 percent of the black metropolitan population and only 6 percent of the nation's suburban population," it added.

The bureau did not detail where the suburban migration of blacks is occurring, but a report by demographers Eunice and George Grier in April showed that much of the increase is in the Washington, D.C., suburbs. Other significant black growth took place in the suburbs of Atlanta, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, their study indicated.

The census report showed that 55 percent of the nation's 24.5 million blacks lived in central cities in 1977, compared with 58.5 percent in 1970.

The study also tended to undermine some popular myths — that suburban men are largely white-collar workers (47 percent are, compared with 44 percent of city men); that suburban women stay home more than city women do (50 percent of suburban women and 48 percent of city women are in the labor force); and that suburbanites are more family-oriented (43 percent of them have no children under 18 living at home; in cities the figure is 46 percent).

The charges against Clark, 54, and the others stemmed from the discovery of a disabled plane at the Montgomery airport last May. The plane was loaded with about 6,000 pounds of marijuana, valued at about \$4.5 million.

Clark, who now lives in Elba, Ala., admitted knowingly during civil rights demonstrations in Selma, Ala. He proudly displayed a button on his uniform bearing the word "Never," referring to his resistance to desegregation, and led a posse of two dozen horsemen into a crowd of kneeling black demonstrators on a bridge in Selma in 1965.

Anonymous callers telephoned a radio and a police station to claim responsibility for the blast on behalf of the Breton Liberation Front, a guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of Brittany, and an unknown group called Jewish Brigades. Police said, however, that the attacker was probably not linked to any guerrilla group.

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — A bomb exploded in a central Paris department store today, seriously injuring a shop assistant. Breton separatists claimed responsibility for the attack.

The blast ripped through the crowded basement of the Bazar de l'Hotel de Ville in mid-afternoon. Part-time assistant Gergette Ferret was reported in critical condition after having both her legs amputated. Eight others were injured in the explosion.

Anonymous callers telephoned a radio and a police station to claim responsibility for the blast on behalf of the Breton Liberation Front, a guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of Brittany, and an unknown group called Jewish Brigades. Police said, however, that the attacker was probably not linked to any guerrilla group.

News Analysis

Bonn Defense Chief Apel Stirs Concern

By Michael Geiler

BONN, Dec. 3 (WP) — West Germany's new young defense minister — whose style seems more American than German — is causing a stir and some concern at NATO headquarters in Brussels, in some quarters of the Carter administration and even here in West Germany.

"What Hans Apel is all about is what everybody wants to know," says one top U.S. diplomat in Europe, referring to the controversial 46-year-old defense chief. Ten months after taking over as the civilian head of the largest and most important military partner of the United States in Western Europe, Mr. Apel remains a puzzle to many associates.

He has politely yet clearly challenged NATO's top military leader, Gen. Alexander Haig, on some key issues. He has not so politely broken the formality and double rules of NATO's inner circles by suggestions of weak leadership. And he has raised some provocative long-range questions about central issues affecting West German political as well as military security.

What is becoming clear, however, is that Mr. Apel — a confident and protégé of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt — is apt to be the most important West German defense minister of the postwar era.

Linked to Schmidt

That is not so simply because of the key role of any West German defense chief, but also because Mr. Schmidt's role as the dominant and most popular political leader in West Germany continues to grow.

If Mr. Schmidt, 59, seeks and wins re-election in 1980, then Mr. Apel, in the view of many politicians, becomes probably the most likely Social Democrat to eventually succeed him.

"If you conclude we're going to have Schmidt around for another six years and Apel after him, then it pays for us to figure Apel out quickly," says one Western official.

"What is clear," another adds, "is that he is the new-generation German. No ties to World War II. Never wore a uniform. No Nazi-era hangups. So he is taking a different tack. He is basically acting like an American politician who doesn't care if he breaks the china or where it breaks."

"We've reformed them," the official says of the postwar German generation. "And now we are finding it a little difficult to deal with them."

Too Comfortable

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, a Western diplomat says, "The Americans, especially, had gotten comfortably used to a certain kind of German defense minister who just took out his checkbook and said okay to the program."

Mr. Apel is different, he adds, "but some of the American attitudes persist, especially among the military people."

Like Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Apel comes from the bustling and tough northern city of Hamburg, and he displays some of the brashness, wit and intellect of that city. Like Mr. Schmidt, who was a finance minister and defense minister before becoming chancellor, Mr. Apel was also a finance minister, which has

made him somewhat more cost-conscious than some of his predecessors.

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, however, Mr. Apel is young, closer to a new generation that has more doubts than their parents about West Germany's becoming an increasingly larger military staging base for the Western alliance.

Mr. Apel is generally viewed as a middle-of-the-roader with a strong commitment to the need for the Western military alliance and West Germany's strong contribution to it. Nevertheless, he is the first defense chief never to have served in the military and to have made known his discomfort with uniforms in a book published three years ago, when he said he never wanted the defense job.

General Resigned

Recently, West Germany's top military officer, Gen. Harald Westphal, resigned, claiming he could not get along with Mr. Apel. Although Gen. Westphal had run into criticism from some other quarters and was not viewed as a very dynamic leader, his departure also has raised questions about whether Mr. Apel will be able to establish a close relationship with West Germany's armed forces.

Aside from the West episode, however, many observers and officials view Mr. Apel's political challenges as healthy and refreshing.

He has, for example, sought to remind NATO that it is the civilian political leaders and not the military leaders who have the final say on alliance questions.

He has sought to tone down the rhetoric and frequency of NATO military warnings to the public because he feels they are eventually overblown political considerations, which also must be taken into account, yet which may not have fully crystallized. Within this view, another concern is implicit: Political leaders have not spoken out sufficiently on some of these crucial East-West issues.

For example, Mr. Apel is known to be concerned that military arguments that the West needs new intermediate-range weapons to match a Soviet buildup can dim prospects of arms-control negotiations handling such questions.

U.S. Commitment

He is concerned that a new buildup of such weapons in Western Europe to match the Russians could eventually "decouple" the U.S. commitment to defend Europe with long-range strategic weapons if necessary, or could add still more weapons to West German soil, which may be politically unpopular to a new generation of voters.

At the heart of Mr. Apel's and Mr. Schmidt's concern, informed



Hans Apel

sources say, is a feeling that the public, through military assessments, is becoming inundated with warnings about Soviet arms as the need to strengthen NATO to arms controls.

Mr. Schmidt, in particular, is known to feel that what he sees as an important formula, discussed here last May with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, is being overlooked. At that time, Mr. Brezhnev said neither side should seek military superiority and that appropriate parity should be the goal.

The West German attitude of policy toward the Soviet Union carries much of the mystique of Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Apel these days. While both remain firmly committed to the West, Bonn clearly is trying to improve relations with the Russians.

Mr. Apel also has openly challenged Gen. Haig's philosophy of bigger NATO maneuvers each year in West Germany. The maneuvering damage the countryside too much, he says, and perhaps send wrong signals to the East.

At a NATO nuclear planning group meeting in Brussels last month, Mr. Apel, perhaps inadvertently, also vetoed NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns by some diplomatic language suggesting weak leadership. That evening brought Mr. Luns to Bonn for discussion with Mr. Schmidt.

On balance, one senior NATO official says that despite Mr. Apel's controversial start, the alliance "not uncomfortable with him," uses his political future and his close ties in Bonn and views him as a reflection of West Germany's growing assertiveness.

Somoza Refuses to Leave
Nicaragua Unless Forced

MANAGUA, Dec. 3 (UPI) — After President Anastasio Somoza said that only bullets can push him into exile, his government reported today that three Sandinista guerrillas and one soldier died in two weekend clashes.

National Guard spokesman Col. Aquiles Aranda Escobar said the soldier and one rebel died in a skirmish Friday night in an area between two villages in northern Estelí province.

Two more guerrillas were killed in an encounter yesterday in the same area, Col. Aranda said. The deaths raised to at least 15 the number of rebels and soldiers killed in a string of clashes in the Estelí area in the last week.

Gen. Somoza said here that he would never agree to an opposition demand that he leave Nicaragua during a U.S.-proposed plebiscite on whether he should resign, although he indicated readiness to discuss other opposition demands.

Only With Bullets

"Everything is negotiable as long as it is within the bounds of the constitution," he said in an interview yesterday at his elegant hilltop home.

"But let me say this. Their demand for me to leave the country, frankly, is not negotiable because the only way you can negotiate that is with bullets. If they want to throw me out of the country they'll have to do it by force."

Gen. Somoza's comments came a few hours before U.S. mediator William Bowdler delivered the latest peace proposal to Foreign Minister Julio Quintana and Javier Zavala, spokesman for the anti-Somoza Broad Opposition Front.

The plan proposes that leaders of Gen. Somoza's Liberal Party and the Front begin direct talks in five days to settle the plebiscite question, and suggests that the vote can be held within 60 days after agreement is reached.

Disagree on Conditions

But Front officials said after receiving the new plan that direct talks with the Somoza government were out of the question until Gen. Somoza left Nicaragua. They proposed that the vote be held sooner. Last week, Gen. Somoza and the

Front agreed to the principle holding a plebiscite on whether Gen. Somoza should quit or set out his six-year term that ends 1981. But they could not agree on conditions.

Most analysts believe a breakdown in the negotiations will trigger a new Sandinista offensive against Gen. Somoza, like the 11-week civil war in September that left more than 1,500 dead.

Synanon Head
Is Arrested in
Snake Attack

LAKE HAVASU CITY, Ariz. (AP) — Charles Desai, founder of Synanon, the alternative-lifestyle and drug-rehabilitation organization, was arrested yesterday in connection with a rattlesnake attack on a California lawyer, authorities said.

Mr. Desai, 65, was arrested without incident at his home by Mohave County Sheriff D. Rathbone, who was accompanied by authorities from Los Angeles. He was charged Friday in Los Angeles with conspiracy and solid proof to commit murder in the attack on Paul Morantz. Bail was set at \$500,000.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles district attorney's office, Albergate, said that authorities wanted to arraign Mr. Desai immediately after his arrest. Investigators said he was too drunk to be taken to court and had to be transported in an ambulance to his own doctor to a hospital in Kingman. We're hoping he can be arraigned here tomorrow.

Mr. Albergate said authorities hoped to begin extradition proceedings early this week.

Mr. Morantz, 33, was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake in the mud box of his home in Pacific Palisades, Calif. He was hospitalized for several days but survived a bite. Two Synanon members, Lance Kenton, 20-year-old son of band leader Stan Kenton, and Joseph Masco, 28, were arrested five days after the attack charged with attempted murder.

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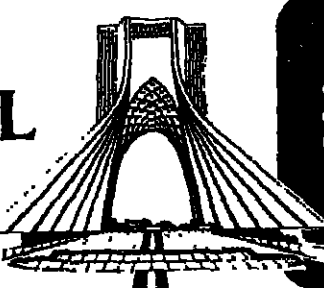
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But Government Is Pledged to Status Quo

U.S. Base Criticized in Iceland Press

By John Vinocur
KEFLAVIK, Iceland, Dec. 3 (NYT) — An Icelandic newspaper published a photo of a display of cockroaches recently, and accompanied it with the explanation that they seem to thrive in the presence of the American military man.

The entomology exhibit and complaints about water pollution and leaking cesspools have been part of a campaign by segments of the Icelandic press against the U.S. air and naval base here. But the accusations are taken with something close to good nature.

The base command, the U.S. Embassy in Reykjavik and NATO headquarters in Brussels feel they have come out ahead on a far more important issue. The new Icelandic coalition government, generally leftist in tone and including a Marxist-oriented party, agreed in September, three months after its election, to maintain the status quo in Icelandic foreign policy — meaning that the direct leftist pressure for the removal of the strategic base is now suspended.

The satisfaction among NATO officials is great because they main-

tain that Keflavik's importance has grown over the last five years in proportion to the increase in Soviet air and naval activity in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian and Barents Seas. But the base issue is not dead, and security at Keflavik could be a problem.

The base watches the movement of Soviet traffic originating at Murmansk, on the Kola Peninsula, as it heads south into the North Atlantic through the gaps between Iceland and Greenland and Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

The issue of the base has been a sensitive one for decades. Independent of Denmark only since 1944 and fiercely proud, Icelanders in general have found the presence of a foreign force painful. The issue, although a political one, has never involved deep anti-Americanism, but rather a concern among Iceland's 222,000 people for their cultural identity against a foreign tide of drugs, music, styles and manners.

The agreement between the United States and Iceland on the status of the base allows for a 12-month notice of cancellation, to come after a six-month period of joint negotiations on the future of the installation. In 1974, the Icelandic government invoked the six-month negotiating period.

Since then, the United States has shaved its profile here almost flat. Personnel have been cut back about ten percent, to 3,000. Un-

E.W. Dickinson, U.S. Painter, Is Dead at 87

ORLEANS, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP) — Edwin W. Dickinson, 87, a painter who chronicled life on Cape Cod for more than 60 years, died yesterday.

His works included nature scenes, still lifes, family, friends, nudes and himself.

"To paint something you like is a basic initial blunder. One should keep going in new fields or else you're held back," he said in 1970.

Mr. Dickinson studied with Charles W. Hawthorne, founder of the Provincetown Art Colony and the Cape Cod school of art early in this century. He also studied at the Pratt Institute from 1910 to 1911 and in Paris from 1919 to 1920.

Before his retirement, Mr. Dickinson taught at several art schools in New York City.

Marion Selby Adams Stewart

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Marion Selby Adams Stewart, widow of former U.S. Ambassador C. Allan Stewart, has died of injuries suffered in an attack by a purse snatcher.

Mrs. Stewart, believed to be in her late 70s, was attacked on the street near her home in the Alta Florida residential neighborhood last week. She died Friday night in the Caracas Medical Center.

Russians Accused Of Anti-Semitism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (Reuters) — Israel's representative to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, has called the Soviet Union the "greatest purveyor of anti-Semitism since the Nazis."

Addressing the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee on Friday, Mr. Blum said: "Millions of copies of overtly anti-Semitic books, pamphlets and magazine articles circulate under official auspices in the U.S.S.R."

He said that the Soviet media frequently engaged in overt anti-Jewish incitement, referring to a television program entitled "Tradition in Souls," which he described as a "vicious debasement of Israel and the Jewish people."

peared. Since the installation of the current government, questions concerning the security of the base and its classified NATO documents have arisen. Although it is pledged to maintaining the status quo in foreign policy, the Progressive Alliance, the partner in Iceland's coalition that the U.S. Embassy described as "the linear descendant" of the defunct Icelandic Communist Party, has started a flanking attack on the installation.

Alliance members of the government normally would have no access to NATO or base information, according to U.S. sources, but a NATO spokesman in Brussels acknowledged that in the course of proceeding with business quite normally, certain ad hoc security measures have been taken at Keflavik.

In principle, NATO reports are seen only by Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal, a member of the Social Democratic Party and a supporter of keeping the base. Mr. Grondal has a "top secret" NATO security clearance, but none of the more than 1,000 Icelanders who work at Keflavik have access to documents above the low-level category "for official use only."

This situation has been turned into an argument against the base by the alliance. Education Minister Ragnar Arnalds, an alliance member, said in an interview:

"The fact is the Americans keep us out of such things as military secrets. No one in the Icelandic government has an idea about what goes on at the base, and we think this is intolerable. But the idea of secrets is a joke in a little country like ours. Everybody knows everybody. Secrets are impossible to keep. However you argue, the base makes no sense. It should go."

Soviet Embassy

The security question is a real one because of the activities of the Soviet Embassy in Reykjavik. It is a third larger than any other diplomatic mission, and Capt. Thomas Keene, commanding officer of the U.S. naval station at Keflavik, says, "Any intelligent individual would recognize that this is an important base for us and would like to see its effectiveness reduced."

Mr. Arnalds explained that his party had technically left the question of the base in suspension for the time being because it did not have the votes in Parliament to do anything about it. But it has won a promise from its coalition partners for the formation next year of a "committee for the study of security," which the Foreign Ministry acknowledges will provide a focus for the base issue.

Mr. Arnalds said, "I don't think we'll succeed this time in driving the Americans away, but I think we can move a couple of steps toward that goal."



Demonstrator, left, in Paris Larzac protest Saturday is pursued by plainclothes policeman.

Larzac Protest March Ends in Violence in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — A 710-kilometer march to Paris ended in violence yesterday when riot police fired tear-gas grenades into a crowd of 40,000 persons protesting Defense Ministry plans to take over land on the Larzac plateau for the extension of an army camp.

A group of farmers and ecologists started the march early last month. On Saturday, they arrived on the edge of south Paris and were joined by leftist supporters. The marchers were authorized to enter the city but banned from the central districts.

As the largely peaceful crowd demonstrated, a handful of crash-helmeted anarchists threw stones and incendiary devices at the police, who responded

ed with tear gas. The crowd turned and retreated as the police fired tear-gas shells straight at the front ranks. No arrests were reported.

Today, a delegation of 11 farmers met with an aide to Defense Minister Yvon Bourges. The Larzac protest movement has been developing since the early 1970s. It has involved continuing court battles and a common front of many disparate elements, including archaeologists, regionalists, pacifists and prelates, as well as farmers and leftists.

Target of the protests is the government's intention to more than quintuple the size of a military base in the Larzac, from 3,000 to 17,000 hectares, thereby expropriating 500 peasants and their sheep.

Gunmen Kidnap 2 British Bankers in San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 3 (AP) — Gunmen have kidnapped two British bankers in downtown San Salvador, a week after the abduction of a Dutch businessman by leftist guerrillas.

The British ambassador here said Ian Massie, 46, manager of the Bank of London and Montreal, and his assistant, Michael Chatterton, 45, were seized Friday in a

parking lot in the business district.

Both Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton are married. They arrived in El Salvador three months ago and are the third and fourth foreigners kidnapped here this year. A Japanese businessman was earlier killed by his abductors.

Police refused to comment on the latest abductions.

The British ambassador said the bankers were seized by armed men shortly after midnight. He did not explain what they were doing in the area that late, but he noted that the kidnapping site was near their bank. There were no immediate reports of ransom demands from the kidnappers.

On Nov. 24, Frits Schuitema, manager of the San Salvador subsidiary of the Dutch-based Philips Electronics Co., was abducted by five men who intercepted his car near his office.

Mr. Schuitema's kidnappers identified themselves as members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, a leftist guerrilla organ-

ization fighting to overthrow the military-backed government of President Carlos Romero.

The guerrillas issued a statement yesterday saying that Mr. Schuitema was safe.

ETA Takes Credit For Holdup, Killing

BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA yesterday claimed responsibility for an \$86 million heist (\$1.2 million) armed robbery from one of Spain's major steel companies.

ETA's military branch said in notes to news media that it was making public its responsibility to eliminate all possible doubt of who was behind Friday's robbery at the Altos Hornos de Vizcaya plant near here. ETA's military wing also claimed responsibility yesterday for the shooting to death of a civil guard in the Basque town of Onate Friday.

Result of Nonpartisan Consensus

Spain to Vote This Week On Constitution for All

MADRID, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Spain has never had a constitution that lasted more than 47 years, and a few lasted only two or three. So when seven legislators gathered 15 months ago to write a new constitution, they needed a different approach.

The need was for a national charter that could reconcile Spaniards after the 1936-1939 Civil War and the 36 years of dictatorship that followed. "The great virtue of our work," 37-year-old Cortes deputy Miguel Roca said at the time, "is that it is not coming from the left wing or the right wing but from everyone."

The formula was labeled "consensus." It meant that Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing Union of the Democratic Center, the strong Socialist Workers Party, other smaller parties and even the Communists set aside partisan politics to fulfill the overriding need of consolidating Spain's newborn democracy with a constitution.

The product of that consensus, the text that Spaniards will vote to accept or reject on Wednesday, is the country's 11th constitution since 1808.

The 1978 model is different from all those that came before, historian Ricardo de la Cierva said. "Former enemies have come together to write it elbow to elbow. It is not the constitution of half of Spain against the other half, but that of almost all Spaniards for everybody."

He pointed out that as a novelty in Spanish history, neither the Catholic Church nor the army as such has participated in the debates or the votes.

Franco had only an informal, undemocratic constitution, called the "fundamental laws," which he could amend with a personal decree if he wished. After his death in late 1975, reformers and democrats gave the framing of a new constitution the highest priority.

After the twin victories of Mr. Suarez's centerists and of the Socialists in the elections of June 15 last year for the Cortes (Parliament), the legislature named a seven-man drafting group. Three came from the Union of the Democratic Center and one each from the Socialists, Communists, moderate Catalonians and rightist Popular Alliance.

Five of the men were less than 40 years old, and none had fought in the Civil War.

Bound by a pact of silence, the seven hammered out a first draft, dining frequently together and retreating at weekends to a hideaway hotel in the mountains north of Madrid.

Maintaining the consensus was

not all smooth going. The Socialist member walked out in March, charging that the centerists had reneged on promises dealing with regional autonomy and state aid to parochial schools.

But when the proposed document got into committee debate in the Cortes, the Socialists rejoined the debate and the consensus was sealed at a late-night dinner in a Madrid restaurant. The draft then sailed through the plenary sessions of the upper and lower houses despite the indignation of rightist leader Manuel Fraga, who said that the document was being completed "away from the lights and sunbeams of the Cortes chambers."

At the Oct. 31 sessions of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate, which overwhelmingly approved the proposed constitution, the principal political leaders gave their verdict on the document. "With this constitution, yes, the Civil War is over at last," Catalonian Socialist leader Joan Raventós said.

Premier Adolfo Suarez said: "This is the work of national sovereignty, of a long process instigated by King Juan Carlos for the people to regain their sovereignty. We can all rejoice, because we are the winners in a battle against fear."

Arson Destroys 20 Million Files At Rome Center

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — Urban guerrillas set fire to the main computer in a Transport Ministry office today, causing millions of dollars worth of damage, police said.

Files and microfilms representing more than 20 million documents were destroyed in the attack on a Ministry Registration Center in Rome, ministry officials said.

The attack was claimed by a hitherto unknown group, the Armed Anti-Imperialist Movement, in a telephone call to the Communist daily newspaper, l'Unita.

Police said that three armed men entered the building just before dawn and overpowered and tied up the two technicians on duty. The guerrillas doused the computer and an adjoining room with gasoline and set fire to the complex.

The technicians, who freed themselves after the guerrillas had fled, called firemen, but the blaze destroyed more than 20 million transport documents, including driving licenses and registration papers, before it was brought under control.

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Yes, We'll Have No Banana

"Between 1973 and 1975 we had the deepest banana that we had in 35 years, and yet inflation dipped only very briefly." The economist Alfred Kahn, who heads the administration's task force against inflation, has taken to using "banana" for the word "recession." The reason, he amiably explains, is that references to recessions seem to make people nervous and irritable. He hardly needs to add that one of the people made most irritable is his employer, President Carter.

In the peculiar atmosphere that frequently precedes a recession, the CVI — the Candor and Veracity Index — takes a sharp dive, and everyone in official positions is required to pretend that the probable is impossible. It is one of the conventions of American politics that no president can ever acknowledge any chance of a recession ahead. That custom is now adding another element of murkiness and uncertainty to public discussion of the coming year's prospects. High officials are permitted to speak of slow growth ahead. But all references to recessions are forbidden — as noted by the effervescent Mr. Kahn, who likes to live dangerously.

Over the past 30 years, this country has been through six recessions. One of them was in the Truman administration, and three in the Eisenhower years. The definition of a recession is, incidentally, a contraction of the economy — a decline in the gross national product — in two consecutive quarters of a year. One body of opinion held that they were natural and necessary adjustments in a country that was, after all, getting richer rapidly.

But the 1960s were different. A combination of skillful management and good luck brought a prolonged surge of growth. There was a hesitation in 1966-67 that some students of the subject think might have turned into a recession had not the government been financing an increasingly expensive Vietnam War with borrowed money. Despite the war,

there was a recession in 1969-70. Several years later, aggravated by soaring inflation, another developed. As Mr. Kahn observed in his comment on bananas, it was the worst since the Depression, but, as a remedy for inflation, it proved remarkably ineffective. It is now nearly four years since the last of those contractions, and the familiar pattern seems to be asserting itself again.

That is not a prospect for anyone to regard with equanimity. A recession imposes costs that are real, serious and very unequally distributed. Two of the most prominent victims are those cherished values, opportunity and mobility. It gets harder for people to get on the ladder, step up or try new ventures. For those people fortunate enough to have established positions and seniority with prosperous companies, a recession can pass unnoticed. For the young, the blacks, the people stuck in jobs they dislike — for the outsiders and the newcomers — it's another matter.

But can a recession be avoided? The answer has to be that the favorable conditions of the early 1960s no longer obtain. There are things that a government can do to postpone a recession for a time. But all of those things are inflationary. Since a high inflation rate makes recessions more destructive than ever, that would be a wantonly bad choice. Mr. Kahn is arguing that, if a government must work without public support, it has only limited weapons to combat inflation. They amount to spending cuts and high interest rates, applied in ways that incur deep social costs. The Carter administration's strategy is to enlist sufficient voluntary cooperation from wage earners and from companies to work down the inflation rate without having to hold the country in a state of prolonged economic stagnation. A recession in the coming year is likely. Whether the administration can get the public cooperation to keep it a mild and short one is very much an open question.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

On Selling Arms to China

America's triangular relationship with a feuding Russia and China poses no harder question than whether the West should sell arms to one of them. Peking wants weapons and advanced technology heretofore denied to both Communist powers. Moscow rages against the idea; a warning of serious consequences if London sells military jets to China was only the latest of many demarches. Still, the Carter administration is reluctant to turn the Chinese away empty-handed. It hopes to encourage the pragmatic politics of a post-Mao government that seems eager to open its doors to the world to promote its economic development.

Peking aims to modernize equipment, including military equipment, that lags 20 years behind that of the Soviet Union. At most, the Chinese in this century can modestly improve their ability to wage a limited border war and to defend themselves against some types of Soviet attack. Such improvements would, it is true, increase the risks to the Soviet Union in any potential two-front war. And such a diversion can marginally contribute to Western Europe's sense of security. That is why the West Europeans look favorably toward some sales of things like anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and warship engines.

For the United States, the Soviet relationship is more central. The need to stabilize it and to restrain the nuclear arms race remains a key objective of American foreign policy. American arms sales to China, over the vigorous protests of Moscow, could sour the atmosphere. Moreover, arms that enhance Peking's ability to seize Taiwan might be used by some future regime in ways that

would bring it into direct conflict with the United States.

A long debate of these conflicting considerations reportedly found the National Security staff at the White House in favor of Western arms sales to China and the State Department opposed. The result was the president's decision to refrain from all military sales to either China or Russia but to let allied nations make their own decisions.

Moscow's pressure on Washington, however, has not been eased. In Soviet eyes, American acceptance of European arms sales to China represents a facilitating act. But there is some precedent for it and the United States can reasonably argue its resurgent allies no longer accept the American lead in every case. Moscow remains free to negotiate for moderation in arms sales by the West Europeans, who might in return urge a similar moderation in Soviet shipments to Africa.

Washington's effort to improve relations with both Peking and Moscow is no doubt made easier by the tension between them. But the United States has long rejected the view that it could profit from their direct military conflict. American administrations have pursued detente and arms control with the Russians despite strong Chinese criticism of it. To block the Chinese from making even modest improvements in their defenses, however, would be viewed by them as a hostile act. So if selling directly to China would be too much for the Russians, and vetoing the sales of others would be too much for the Chinese, President Carter has probably found the right middle course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Calling Time on SALT

Mr. Brezhnev said . . . that a new treaty with the United States . . . was 95 percent complete. A year ago, Mr. Carter used almost the same words. What is holding things up? The question is important not because a new agreement would lessen the two sides' capacity for mutual destruction but because the absence of an agreement makes international tension seem worse than it is. The military argument in most disarmament talks is secondary to the political; obviously so, since neither side will forfeit its ability to defend itself. But that has become more than usually true in SALT . . . Whatever happens both sides will retain the ability they have enjoyed over the decades to deter the other by the

threat of almost total destruction. But as long as each side half-believes that the questions are military, then progress toward SALT is slow. The Kremlin has admitted differences within its ranks. But differences are much more obvious in the United States, where the new Senate resulting from the mid-term elections has more members who half-believe the military arguments than the old. It is assumed therefore that even if the negotiators can agree on figures, the Senate will give the treaty a rough handling . . . SALT is not a cure for anything . . . but it is a symbol of renewed desire to avoid the worst of all worlds — a dead one — and for that reason the moment has come to call time on the talks.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

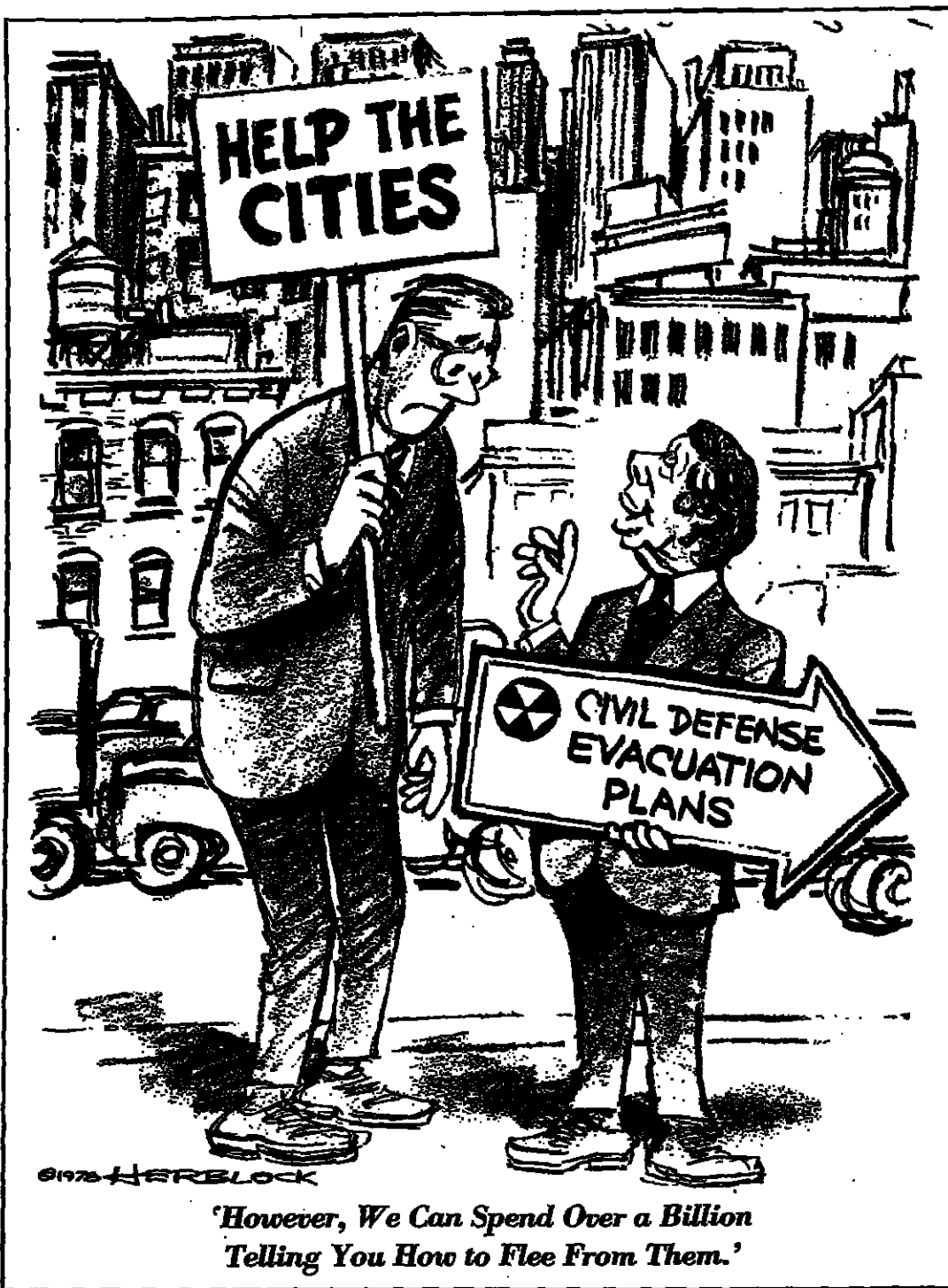
December 4, 1903

NEW YORK — The Baltimore Sun commented in an editorial: "Some of the demands which are made by the missionaries in China are not only un-Christian, but patently absurd. Why should a Chinese official be slaughtered to avenge the death of a native pastor or the burning of a church unless he was proved to be a murderer and an arsonist? If the Chinese government had any backbone it would insist on being free to administer justice as to the Western nations. If the missionaries don't approve of that method of enforcing the law they could leave the country."

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1928

PEKING — The Nationalist government of China is menaced on two fronts: on the one hand by the war lords with their soldiers, on the other by the labor unions. The government has used both persuasion and force to keep the two dangers in abeyance. The unions are being encouraged by thousands of former politicians who lost their jobs by the rise of the Nationalist government, and by those occasional Communist agitators who dare show themselves in the north. Luckily for the Nationalists, the unions and war lords have shown no signs of getting together.



U.S. and a Developing China

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Can Teng Hsiao-ping impose rapid modernization on China? That is the question that has to be asked in the obscure half-light of the events which have recently been shaking Peking.

Despite Teng's recent success, the long-term odds — economically, politically and actuarially — go against it. So while the United States has a strong vested interest in the success of his program, it is important to avoid an entangling alliance with any faction in Chinese politics.

The modernization program identified with Teng calls for rapid advances in agriculture and industry by 1985. Agricultural production is to grow by 4.3 percent annually — a higher figure than ever in the past. Industrial growth is supposed to increase at an annual rate of more than 10 percent.

The thrust for this truly great leap forward is supposed to come from high technology imported from Europe, Japan and the United States. To apply the new technology, China will train a whole new elite at home and abroad.

To pay for the training and imports, China will immediately expand, in partnership with foreign countries, production of exportable commodities — notably coal, iron and oil. To move the commodities, it will improve five harbors and develop six new railroads.

On economic grounds alone these targets seem extremely hard to achieve. Whether in Russia, Egypt, Brazil or Nigeria, plans for breakneck modernization of large, underdeveloped countries have tended to fail. China presents a particularly difficult proposition. Its huge population suggests that development can be achieved best by the use of manpower, not by modern machinery that saves on human labor.

Political obstacles to rapid modernization through foreign techniques seem even higher. The creed handed down by Mao Tse-tung emphasizes egalitarian mass endeavor and self-reliance. It thus goes exactly counter to the social division between the masses and an elite with foreign connections implied by the Teng program.

Apart from having to contend

with the ghost of Mao, the Teng modernization program has to fight the flesh-and-blood leaders who came to power during the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath. Having experienced the turmoil of the years 1966 through 1975, the latest crop of leaders is prone to resist modernization unless absolutely certain it will win out.

Aged Leadership

Which is where the actuarial tables come in. Teng is 74 years old. His best-known allies in the leadership include China's president, Yeh Chien-ying, who is 80; a vice premier, Li Hsien-nien, who is 77; and the defense minister, Hsu Hsiang-chien, who is 76.

Given these ages, Teng has to move — and move rapidly — to convert or cut down some of the younger leaders. That group includes prominently Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Communist Party and premier, who is 57; Wang Tung-hsing, a vice chairman of the party and security man, who is 62; and Chen Hsi-lien, a vice premier and commander of the Peking military district, who is 65.

At the recent meetings in Peking, Teng plainly made some progress. Chairman Hua apparently shifted from a position of reserve on modernization to one of enthusiasm. It is expected in the next few weeks that major contracts will be let to foreign firms for development of coal, iron and oil resources.

The two other younger leaders — Vice Chairman Wang and Vice Premier Chen — while not purged, were the subject of wall-poster attacks that reflected diminished status. The Maoist cult was diluted by a decision to rehabilitate former Defense Minister Peng Teh-huai, an opponent of Mao who was purged in 1959.

But Teng clearly did not win an all-out victory. He remains vice premier of the party. Chairman Hua is still in place as chairman and premier, and can easily slip back on modernization later on. Especially since Maoism remains the official creed, Teng even had to resort to the unorthodox (and potentially dangerous) device of street demonstrations.

strations and interviews with foreigners.

The U.S. interest is to favor Teng's program. An advancing China with ties to the West is the best possible antidote to the truly terrible prospect of a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement.

However, the best hope for modernization is not that Teng achieves it, but that he passes the baton to some younger leader. So Washington ought to avoid a hard commitment to Teng in a factional context. The more so as the United States, unlike Teng, wants to promote its China connection in a way that also fosters closer ties with the Soviet Union.

Seeking Meaning in Lunacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Whenever something goes violently wrong in this country, there is a natural desire to find some general explanation, some failure in the nation or its institutions, or at least some villain or conspiracy of soulless forces.

Even now, 15 years after the murder of President Kennedy and 13 after the assassinations of his brother Robert and of Martin Luther King, the Congress of the United States is still pawing over the evidence and searching for some rational meaning of these irrational acts, and the process is starting all over again in the tragedy of Jonestown in Guyana.

'Mass Lunacy'

One of the most prominent members of the Carter administration summarizes the destruction of more than 900 lives in this jungle town of Guyana as "mass lunacy in an age of emptiness." The Communist critics of America see it as a symbol of the inner turmoil and economic contradictions of capitalist society.

Others blame the State Department for not paying more attention to the warnings of danger to the lives of American citizens in Guyana, or blame Congressman Leo Ryan and the press for intruding into things beyond their understanding or control; or blame the established religious organizations for losing touch with the people and encouraging the rise of new "religious" cults.

Even the Wall Street Journal, in an otherwise brilliant and compassionate series of reflections on Jonestown, takes this latter view. "The decay of religion is unmistakable," it says. "The appeal of the cults expresses the profoundness of the human will to believe, the longing for the certainty of faith. The last place anyone would look today to fill this longing is any of the mainstream religious denominations."

LOS ANGELES — Day after day, astronomers in observatories in the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union scan the skies with listening devices, hoping to hear radio messages from civilizations in outer space.

It is one of the most exciting experiments of modern science, and possibly one of the most dangerous. Although rich in promise, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence also threatens to plunge us into a deadly kind of culture shock.

So far, radio astronomers have listened to only a few hundred of the billions of stars in the Milky Way galaxy. And, so far, they have not heard a whisper.

Last winter, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration requested \$2 million from Congress to begin a far more thorough search. Although the proposed program was rejected, NASA is expected to renew its request when Congress convenes again in January. Meanwhile, other searches continue.

'Great Truth'

Why spend millions of dollars to listen? Because we might learn the "one great truth" that civilizations can survive the perils of their own technology for thousands of years, says Philip Morrison, a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. That lesson might renew our hope in the future and deflate the fashionable doom-sayers among us who warn that overpopulation, industrial pollution and a host of other ills will soon destroy our civilization.

And such a message from outer space might even teach us how to avoid self-destructive social organization. The nearest civilization is almost certainly thousands of years old and hundreds of light years away. By beaming radio pulses into space, aliens from another civilization could transmit detailed messages in mathematical code. Even zipping along at the speed of light (roughly 186,000 miles per second), however, radio signals would take centuries to reach us here on earth. Nevertheless, it is likely that such a message would contain more than a simple "hello." It is possible that the message would describe the culture of such an advanced civilization in wondrous detail.

The danger of such contact with a presumably superior civilization is that it might teach us too much, too soon. The likelihood of hearing from beings thousands of years ahead of us in science and technology has caused Carl Sagan, the noted astronomer, to crack: "The smart guys talk to the dumb guys." We probably would receive a superintelligent version of the Encyclopedia Britannica. What might we discover? Energy sources that dwarf nuclear power? Mesmerizing religious philosophies? Morrison claims that we would need decades, even generations, to

understand such a message. "It won't be like a recipe for making corn flakes," he says. Scholars, over the world will have to grapple with its complexities. Results will trickle out, year after year. We will have plenty of time to worry about it, once we have received such a message.

Perhaps, But once people start thinking that extraterrestrials are the key to superpowers and world domination, Congress will shell out billions of dollars for a crash program to decipher the message, decoding race with the Soviet Union seems an ominous possibility. Revolutionary advances in technology could spill out in a few years. Before long, we would be deep in cosmic culture shock.

On earth, when advanced civilizations meet simple societies, the latter are annihilated or absorbed. Indians, Africans and the South Americans — the last long.

Morrison, Sagan and other scientists do not seem to fret about precedents. To have lasted millennia, supercivilizations must be prudent and wise, they say. If not, they have no practical reason to exist. Travel between the stars is too expensive and time-consuming to make an invasion profitable even for advanced technology. Besides, they do not even know where we are.

Not all scientists are so sane. Freeman Dyson, a physicist at Princeton University, warns that alien civilizations may be a kind of "technological cancer" that spreads wildly through the galaxy. Have biologist George Wald worries that an extraterrestrial message or "become" the most highly classified and exploited military secret in the history of the earth?

Unfazed, many radio astronomers continue their search. Strange that the astronomical community, which put the first, major steps in strict quarantine and fully sterilized the Viking probes. Mars, now seeks to make contact with alien, possibly superior, civilizations so imprudently. They must seem too eager.

When asked about the possibility of culture shock from an interstellar message, Cornell University astronomer Frank Drake said, "I don't know anything about it. Why should he? Drake is not a sociologist. That is the scary part, only astronomers and physicists have thought deeply about their celestial preoccupations of such cosmic time, then, that Congress and the rest of us start to template the potential danger, interstellar communication.

And seek vaguely for truth, beauty and moral support. "When they are deluded and then disillusioned, cynicism and confusion follow. The wrong things, as I see it, is not in money the victims part with their souls in the mental and spiritual poison they get."

"But that," said Jackson, "is precisely the thing the Constitution puts beyond the reach of the secular, for the price of freedom or religion or of speech or of the press is that we must put up with it, even pay for, a good deal of rubbish."

No doubt there are many things to wonder about why many Americans of all ages and colors with so many anxieties and dreams fled their own country to the jungles of Guyana. This must be left to the philosophers.

Continuing Search There are some questions for executive branch of the government why was it not more vigilant looking after the well-being of citizens — and for the Congress and the press — why they were urgent and ignorant of the problem they were investigating — but would still be dicy to draw conclusions from so many anxious human considerations.

It may be that there was no grand meaning in the murder of Kennedy, of Martin Luther King or the horrors of Jonestown, there is no rational explanation of irrational human behavior, but search goes on.

Already two books are on stands about Jonestown, and are only the beginning of a search for meaning, which probably body will ever find.

Michael W. Thacher is the managing editor of Human Behavior magazine. He is also an amateur astronomer. He wrote this article for the Angeles Times.

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Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Treasury Bills

	1984	Ask	1985
Dec-7	9.35	8.67	9.35
Dec-12	9.32	8.68	9.32
Dec-17	9.29	8.53	9.29
Dec-21	9.29	8.33	9.40
Dec-28	9.29	8.33	9.40
Jan-4-1979	9.57	8.85	9.57
Jan-9	9.81	8.63	9.81
Jan-11	9.81	8.63	9.81
Jan-16	9.79	8.65	9.79
Jan-23	9.81	8.67	9.81
Feb-1	9.59	8.71	9.59
Feb-6	9.81	8.72	9.81
Feb-8	9.81	8.72	9.81
Feb-15	9.88	8.72	9.88
Feb-22	9.57	8.79	9.57
Mar-1	9.55	8.79	9.55
Mar-6	9.68	8.88	9.68
Mar-10	9.84	8.82	9.84
Mar-15	9.88	8.62	9.88
Mar-22	9.55	8.71	9.55
Mar-29	9.81	8.83	9.81
Apr-3	9.16	8.75	9.16
Apr-5	9.89	8.89	9.89
Apr-13	9.83	8.85	9.83
Apr-19	9.86	8.88	9.86
Apr-26	9.89	8.90	9.89
May-3	9.13	8.97	9.13
May-7	9.16	9.08	9.16
May-10	9.16	9.08	9.16
May-17	9.17	9.08	9.17
May-24	9.16	9.02	9.16
May-29	9.16	9.02	9.16
June-5	9.16	9.09	9.16
June-16	9.18	9.06	9.18
July-24	9.27	9.15	9.27
Aug-21	9.27	9.15	9.27
Aug-28	9.16	9.16	9.16
Oct-16	9.26	9.14	9.26
Nov-13	9.22	9.18	9.22

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of one of Europe's largest oil producers,
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Andre A. Gester, Treasurer, Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine

Edward A. O'Neal, Vice President and General Manager, Chemical Bank, France.
Photographed at Elf Agulaine's facilities in Lacq, France.

André A. Gester is treasurer of Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, one of Europe's largest petroleum companies. It is his responsibility to meet the challenge of financing the development of his company's vast oil and gas reserves. For a major producer like Elf Aquitaine, this development is very costly—running into billions of dollars.

reality takes a lot of cooperation with other petroleum companies and capital from many international banks. Over the past three years, André Gester has turned to bankers he can rely on.

Bankers like those at Chemical Bank - the sixth largest U.S. bank. The reason Elf has turned to Chemical Bank is bankers like Edward A. O'Neal

of Chemical Bank's Paris office. O'Neal has made it his business to understand the business of Elf Aquitaine. Working closely with the head of Chemical's Petroleum and Minerals group - Europe, he has been able to deliver the kind of financial help Elf needs - wherever Elf needs it. "Chemical Bankers know what we

"Chemical bankers know what we mean when we say 200,000 barrels a day," Mr. Gester says. "And they know that a balance sheet can't show reserves. But their engineers can evaluate those reserves. O'Neal and the Chemical Bank team can instantly see where our future lies."

Now that Elf Aquitaine has moved into big ventures in the North Sea oil and gas fields, O'Neal together with his team of experts, is there with

realistic and timely financial solutions. André Gester sums it up well. "We need a lot of money. And we can get a lot of money. But the important thing is that we get fast decisions." Rapid, professional solutions are what André Gester has come to depend upon. He knows he has bankers with financial expertise who are farsighted and responsive to his company's needs.

While theirs is a professional relationship, André Gester and Ed O'Neal will tell you that it is also personal and rewarding. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical Bankers.

And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

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Augusta Anlage 33 · 6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany)
Telephone: (0621) 4581

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 1, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.t.	Gld.	Sfr conf.	SwissF.	Dm.R.
Australasian	2,0135	4,0710	106.63	47.25	0.2468		6.8630	120.91	39.02
Banania (n.c.)	30.61	59.37	15.8495	6.8735	3.5953	14.591		1,1732	5.6935
Brazil (n.c.)	1,9515	3.7471		39.89	2.296	92.00	6.215	1,7137	35.87
Canada (n.c.)			3.746	8.638	1.651,00	4.056	59.30	3,72725	10.4425
Vietnam	832.95	1,655.55	448.90	191.81		406.01	27.73	483.90	158.30
Denmark	4.44	8.615	229.435		5.215 x	211.55	14.51	255.72	82.65
Paris	1,70725	3,36985	30.7596	30.0990	0.23095	82.7861	6.6753		32.7259

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.3975; Escudo: 47.125; Israeli £: 18.725; Paeta: 71.805; Schilling: 14.175; Sw.Krona: 4.6555; Yen: 101.65; Newz. Krone: 5.1675; Fin Mark: 4.072; Belgium Financial Franc: 31.24; Hong Kong \$: 4.1625; Singapore \$: 2.2125; Canadian \$: 85.575 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc, (*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1000, (y) Units of 10,000, (z) Amounts needed to

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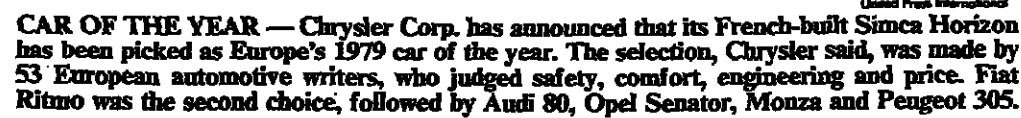
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Fiscal Agent

DATED: December 4, 1978

Loan Guarantees Sought By Ailing Chrysler Corp.

By Judith Miller

	Total	Dollar Equivalent *	Non-dollar
Cedel	903.80	393.70	510.10
Eurocl.	1,437.4	1,174.40	263.00



(Continued from Page 7)

Meanwhile, there has been a lot of good news on the corporate dividend front. In fact, Standard &

CFP 6½-84.....	101.30
CNP 6-87.....	99.00
Eurofom 5½-87.....	95.25
EIB 6½-84.....	104.25
EIB 6-89.....	98.30

Imatron 8½-87.....	102.50	104.00
Imatron 9¾-85.....	104.00	105.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83.....	101.50	103.00
Ireland 9¼-82.....	100.50	102.00
Ireland 9¾-84.....	102.50	104.00

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

G.I.S. 976-83	101.00	102.50
Heldref 104-82	105.00	106.50
Iceland 816-86	99.50	101.00
Iceland 916-86	103.00	104.50
Inland 10-94	109.00	
Intromet 87-87	104.00	104.50
Intromet 916-87	104.00	106.50
Ind M Bix 97-83	101.50	103.00
Ireland 916-82	103.50	102.00
Jordan 87-87	103.00	104.50
K.L.T. 776-73	99.00	100.50
Mantoba 916-85	105.00	106.50
Olefin 916-82	99.00	100.50
Oleo 916-85	102.00	103.50
Olio 10-81	103.00	104.50
Pachyne 916-89	102.50	102.00
S.D.R. 7-82	102.50	102.00
S.D.R. 916-87	102.50	102.00
S.D.R. 916-85	103.00	104.50
St. Oli 101-8-88	108.50	102.00
Tanaka 916-82	103.00	104.50
Thermomoms 104-82		
Cim Laforte 976-87		
Cred Franc 104-82		
EIB 74-88		
Portas 104-82		
Quebec 916-83		
Quebec Prov 77-87		
Rhone-Poulenc 916-85		
St. Gobain 10-80		
World Bank 774-87		
Goldens		
ASN 916-77		
AMRO 976-79		
Arbed 616-80		
Bilco 916-82		
Cotis Foods 616-80		

	Euroflora 54-79	97.25	98.00	
	EIB 94-79	99.25	100.25	
	Gavett 64-79	97.25	97.50	
	Hall Int 64-79	94.50	95.00	
	KL 64-79	97.50	98.25	
	Ned Gas Int. 54-79	97.25	100.50	
	New Zealand 64-79	98.00	98.75	
	Phillips 67-79	97.50	97.75	
	Society 64-79	97.50	97.75	
	St. Brands 64-79	97.00	97.25	
	Luxembourg 54-79			
	Aslon Brand 64-79	96.75	96.75	
	EIB 7066	94.50	95.00	
	Burnett 7-86	90.00	92.00	
	Cons Eur 7-87	90.00	92.00	
	Denmark 64-79	94.50	95.00	
	Gr. Mel. Int. 64-87	94.50	95.00	
	Finland 7-87	90.00	92.00	
	ISE 64-87	94.00	94.00	
	Reed	94.50	94.50	
	Sister 774-87	92.50	—	

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Donnell 8-84	146
Donnell 8-84	146
E.S.B. (11-8)	146
Escam 8-84-86	144
Manitoba 7-89	146
Nancy 8-86	146
Norges 7-84-86	146
Reed 6-84-86	145
S.D.R. 8-86	147
Apel 9-84-85	703
Coffroute 9-89	101
Cop City 7-93	96
Cop City 8-86	193
Cop City 9-85	193
Cop City 10-79	193
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Dolphins Beat The Redskins; Rams Clinch

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — Bob Griese threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to Jimmy Cefalo and Gary Yarbrough kicked three field goals to help the Miami Dolphins defeat the Washington Redskins 16-0, handing the Redskins their first shutout in seven National Football League seasons.

Miami, 9-5, kept alive its chances for an AFC wild-card playoff berth while Washington, 8-6, saw its playoff hopes dampened. The Redskins, winners of only two of their last eight games, are in a battle with four other teams for an NFC wild-card spot.

The Redskins had not been held scoreless since Nov. 21, 1971, when the Dallas Cowboys shut them out, 13-0. The loss was the third straight for the Redskins, who had not lost three in a row since 1970. Griese, who completed 14 of 27 passes for 170 yards, went to the air only when necessary as the Dolphins ground out yards on the ground. Delvin Williams rushed for 79 yards and Leroy Harris 57, mostly through the middle of the Redskins' defense.

The Dolphins' touchdown came when they marched 94 yards in 11 plays, following the second-half kickoff.

Rams 20, Giants 17
At East Rutherford, N.J., Pat Thomas returned an intercepted pass 33 yards for a touchdown and Frank Corral added a 35-yard field goal, breaking a 10-10 tie in the fourth quarter and giving the Los Angeles Rams a 20-17 victory over the New York Giants and a record-setting sixth straight NFC Western division title.

Thomas' seventh interception, on a pass by a third-string quarterback, Randy Dean, gave the Rams a 17-10 lead with 5:21 left. Corral, who had a field goal in the first quarter, added his field goal after safety Dave Elmendorf returned a punt to the 30-yard line. Corral's 37-yard field goal, his 10th of the season, gave the Rams a 17-10 lead. Corral's 37-yard field goal, his 10th of the season, gave the Rams a 17-10 lead.

Packers 17, Buccaneers 7
At Tampa, Fla., David White rushed for 131 yards and three touchdowns, including a 10-yard touchdown to James Lofton, as the Green Bay Packers defeated the crippled Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 17-7.

White, who has thrown six touchdowns in his career, passed to Lofton for a 10-yard touchdown, gave the Packers a 7-0 lead. Lofton, who was quickly raised by Chester Taylor, rushed for 27 yards and a touchdown, giving the Packers a 14-0 lead.

Jets 24, Colts 16
At New York, Wesley Walker rushed for 48 yards and a touchdown, giving the New York Jets a 24-16 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

Walker gave the Jets the lead in the second quarter with a 48-yard rushing touchdown. He also had a 10-yard rushing touchdown in the third quarter. He also had a 10-yard rushing touchdown in the third quarter.

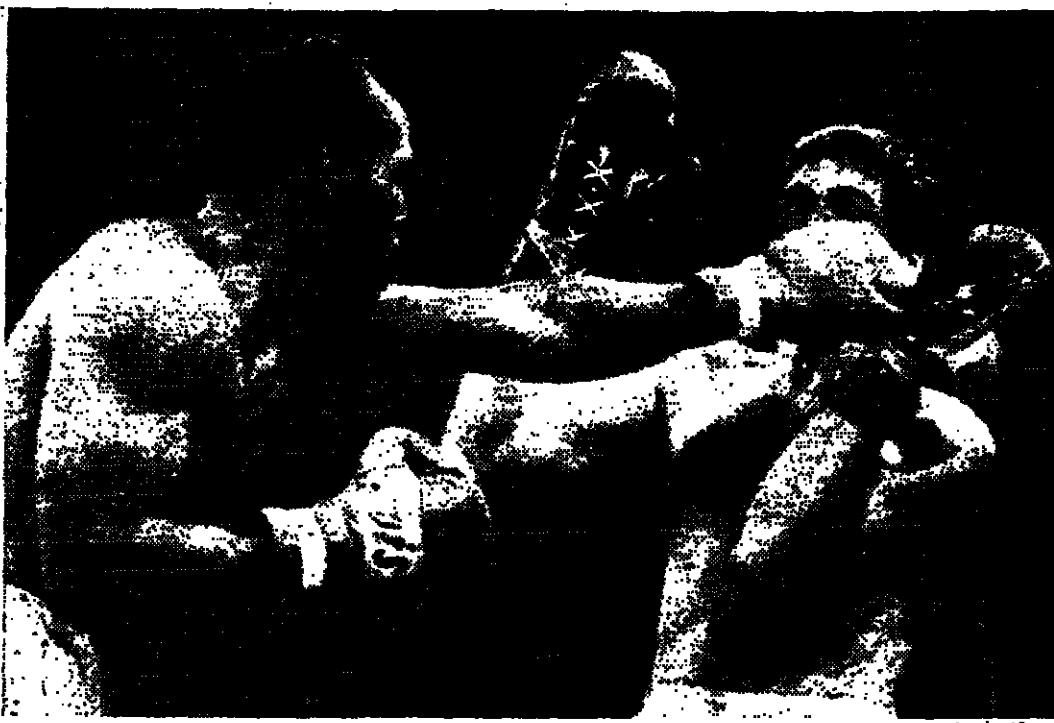
Salts 24, Oilers 13
At New Orleans, Wes Chandler, rookie wide receiver, scored the first touchdown in the Oilers' season. He also had a 10-yard rushing touchdown in the third quarter.

Chandler's 10-yard rushing touchdown in the third quarter gave the Oilers a 13-0 lead. He also had a 10-yard rushing touchdown in the third quarter.

Transactions
BASEBALL
TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Washed Bill Stoner, pitcher, to give him his unconditional release.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Don Driskamp, first baseman, to a one-year contract. Handed Bill Fleischer, pitcher, coach.

FOOTBALL
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Placed Wayne Morris, running back, and John Burdette, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Signed Ted Frazier, running back, and Warren Anderson, wide receiver.

SOCCER
PHILADELPHIA FURY—Returned Peter Osofsky, forward, to the Chelsea club of London for an undisclosed amount of cash.
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Jim Beaudry, goalie, to the Hartford of the American Hockey League. Recalled Reggie Smith, goalie, from Hershey.



Marvin Johnson puts a left through the defense of Mate Parlov in their championship fight.

Johnson Takes Parlov's Title

MARSALA, Sicily, Dec. 3 (AP) — Marvin Johnson of the United States scored a 10th-round technical knockout over Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia and captured the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight championship here last night.

The 24-year-old American challenger overpowered the 30-year-old Yugoslav, who showed the fatigue of losing 12 pounds in a couple of weeks to make the division limit of 175 pounds. It was the first time in his professional career that Parlov had been knocked out.

Referee Roland Dakin stopped the fight at 2 minutes 33 seconds into the 10th round of the scheduled 15. Between the 9th and 10th rounds, Dakin approached Parlov in his corner and traded a few words with him, probably consulting him about his ability to continue.

Quick Opening
When the bell rang, Johnson rushed toward Parlov. A series of jabs sent Parlov's mouthguard flying into the ring for the second time in the bout.

Then, Parlov showed a rare spark of energy and unleashed a right that hit Johnson straight in the face.

But Parlov's stiff legs made him an easy target. Johnson landed a couple of punches to Parlov's face and body, and Parlov folded a leg. The referee then began to count. Parlov straightened up and slowly stepped toward the challenger, who struck with a series of rights. Johnson chased Parlov to a corner where two rights again buckled Parlov's knees.

Dakin glanced at Parlov, then sent him to the corner and proclaimed Johnson the new WBC champion.

After a short rest in his corner, Parlov walked over to Johnson and congratulated him.

"I don't know what to say," the Yugoslav said later. "I know I have lost and that he was better than I thought. Now I need quite a few days of rest."

Both Southpaws
"It was a hard fight and I won it because I trained hard with the right southpaws," Johnson said.

In the third round, Johnson opened a cut over Parlov's right eye, and by the fourth, Parlov was beginning to hold.

In the ninth round, Johnson dislodged Parlov's mouthguard for the first time, and he reopened the cut over the Yugoslav's eye. Parlov was nearly defenseless.

Johnson's camp said he was hoping for a chance to meet the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, so that the WBC and WBA titles can be consolidated.

The WBA crown is at stake in a bout scheduled in Philadelphia on Tuesday when Mike Rossman, the champion, fights Aldo Traversaro, an Italian challenger.

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Washington 16 8 467
Philadelphia 15 9 450
New York 14 10 430
New Jersey 13 11 390
Boston 12 12 360

Central Division
Milwaukee 16 8 467
Chicago 15 9 450
Cleveland 14 10 430
Detroit 13 11 390
St. Louis 12 12 360

Western Conference
Midwest Division
Kansas City 16 8 467
Denver 15 9 450
Seattle 14 10 430
Portland 13 11 390
San Francisco 12 12 360

Pacific Division
Seattle 16 8 467
Los Angeles 15 9 450
Phoenix 14 10 430
Portland 13 11 390
Golden State 12 12 360

Friday's Results
Boston 87, Seattle 80
Washington 117, New Orleans 115
Milwaukee 111, Indiana 107
Denver 125, Detroit 120
New Jersey 125, Golden State 116
Los Angeles 126, Phoenix 122

Saturday's Results
New York 111, Portland 77
Seattle 108, Philadelphia 97
Kansas City 118, Washington 109
Atlanta 128, New Orleans 94
Milwaukee 104, Cleveland 100
Boston 117, Indiana 100

Sunday's Results
New York 111, Portland 77
Seattle 108, Philadelphia 97
Kansas City 118, Washington 109
Atlanta 128, New Orleans 94
Milwaukee 104, Cleveland 100
Boston 117, Indiana 100

Italy Captures Skiing Series
SAN VIGILIO DI MAREBBE, Italy, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Leonard Stock of Austria won a men's parallel slalom here today, but finishes in third, fourth and fifth places gave the Italian team the skiing World Series title.

Stock finished ahead of teammate Klaus Heidegger, but Mauro Bernardi, Peter Mally and Gustavo Thoeni — all Italians — took the next three places to give Italy 109 points and Switzerland was third with 26.

Yesterday, Wilma Gatta and Maria Rosa Quarro placed one-two in a women's parallel slalom here.

Hong Kong Cuts Team
HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (AP) — Hong Kong has decided not to send a track and field team to the Asian Games in Bangkok. No reason was given for the decision, but track and field athletes participating face international sanctions.

U.S. Seizes the Lead in World Cup Golf
PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 3 (UPI) — The United States took a three-stroke lead after three rounds of the World Cup golf tournament here yesterday when John Mahaffey and Andy North each shot a 69 for a combined 138.

The previous leaders, the Canadian pair of Dave Barr and Dan Hallidorsen, staggered home with a combined 148.

Mahaffey, the U.S. PGA champion, had four birdies and one bogey while North, the U.S. Open champion, had three birdies and no bogeys in his best round of the tournament.

That represented a swing of 10 points since Canada led the United States and Australia by seven shots following the second round.

Mahaffey took over the lead in the individual race with a 6-under par score of 210, a shot ahead of Barr and Antonio Garrido of the defending champion Spanish team.

North was two more shots behind at 213 while Eleuterio Nival of the Philippines and Greg Norman of Australia were at 214, four shots off the lead.

The Philippines and Australia were tied for third place at 217. Eight shots behind the United States and one shot ahead of Spain, Colombia was at 235 with Mexico, the pre-tournament favorite, at 237.

Alabama Defeats Auburn, Faces Penn State in Bowl

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3 (UPI) — Jeff Rutledge passed for three touchdowns here yesterday to lead Alabama to a 34-16 victory over Auburn and give the Crimson Tide the Southeastern Conference championship and a Sugar Bowl date with top-ranked Penn State for the national championship. Alabama is ranked second.

Rutledge threw scoring passes of 33 and 17 yards to Bruce Bolton in the first half when Alabama was able to take only a 17-13 lead. The quarterback added an 11-yard touchdown pass to Rick Neal early in the third period when the Crimson Tide began to pull away.

Alabama, 10-1 with its only loss to Southern Cal in September, also got a 20-yard touchdown run from a reserve quarterback, Stedman Shealy, late in the final period and 34- and 39-yard field goals by Alan McElroy.

Auburn, a two-touchdown underdog, kept close in the first half, mainly on the running of Joe Cribbs. He scored on a 5-yard run in the first quarter and a 9-yard run late in the second quarter, gaining 118 yards in the first three periods before the Tigers were forced to go to the air in an unsuccessful comeback attempt.

Georgia 29, Georgia Tech 28
At Athens, Ga., freshman quarterback Buck Belue passed 42 yards to flanker Anthony Arnold for a touchdown, then lateraled to Arnold for a two-point conversion to give Georgia a 29-28 victory over Georgia Tech.

The winnie touchdown capped a second-half comeback in which Georgia was behind 20-0.

Belue took the Bulldogs 84 yards late in the fourth period, carrying the ball twice himself for critical first downs, and passed to Arnold in the open with 2:24 left. His initial two-point conversion pass was incomplete, but pass interference was called on Georgia Tech, moving the ball to the Tech 1, where Arnold ran it over.

Holy Cross 30, Boston College 29
At Chestnut Hill, Mass., safety Glenn Verette batted away a two-point conversion pass attempt with 1:04 remaining to preserve a 30-29 victory for Holy Cross over winless Boston College.

BC had moved to within one point of the Crusaders by marching 70 yards in eight plays, capped by an 11-yard scoring pass from quarterback Jay Palazola to fullback Dan Conway.

Boston College, 0-10 with one game remaining against Temple in Japan, went for the victory with Palazola attempting a conversion pass to Tim Sherwin. But Verette sealed the Holy Cross victory by knocking the ball away.

Holy Cross completed its best season in 17 years with a 7-4 record.

Miami 21, Florida 21
At Gainesville, Fla., Otis Anderson rushed for 149 yards and scored two touchdowns to help Miami of Florida rally from a 21-13 halftime deficit and upset Florida, 21-21, spoiling Doug Dickey's last game as the Gators' coach.

Anderson, who led Miami's first victory over Florida since 1970, recorded his eighth 100-yard game of the season. He scored on a short pass from quarterback Ken McMillan and on an 8-yard run, both in the second-half turnaround.

The Gators finished 4-7. It was announced last week that Dickey would not be rehired. Miami, 6-5, ended its first winning season since 1974.

USC 21, Hawaii 5
At Honolulu, tailback Charles White ran for 152 yards and a touchdown and Southern California turned fourth-quarter pass interceptions by Ronnie Lott and Riki Gray into two touchdowns in a 21-5 victory over Hawaii.

Southern Cal was clinging to a 7-5 fourth-quarter lead until the interceptions by Lott and Gray put the game out of reach.

Lott had an earlier 50-yard interception return for a touchdown nullified by a roughing-the-passer penalty. But he picked off a Jeff Duvva pass on the USC 45 early in the final period and returned it to the Rainbows' 29.

Eight plays later, quarterback Rob Preston threw a 2-yard scoring pass to tight end Vic Rakshanski.

On Hawaii's next play after the kickoff, Gray intercepted Duvva and ran 25 yards for a touchdown.

White, who had 31 carries, finished the regular season with 1,762 rushing yards and a three-year total of 4,098.

Hong Kong Cuts Team
HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (AP) — Hong Kong has decided not to send a track and field team to the Asian Games in Bangkok. No reason was given for the decision, but track and field athletes participating face international sanctions.

U.S. Seizes the Lead in World Cup Golf
PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 3 (UPI) — The United States took a three-stroke lead after three rounds of the World Cup golf tournament here yesterday when John Mahaffey and Andy North each shot a 69 for a combined 138.

The previous leaders, the Canadian pair of Dave Barr and Dan Hallidorsen, staggered home with a combined 148.

Mahaffey, the U.S. PGA champion, had four birdies and one bogey while North, the U.S. Open champion, had three birdies and no bogeys in his best round of the tournament.

That represented a swing of 10 points since Canada led the United States and Australia by seven shots following the second round.

Mahaffey took over the lead in the individual race with a 6-under par score of 210, a shot ahead of Barr and Antonio Garrido of the defending champion Spanish team.

North was two more shots behind at 213 while Eleuterio Nival of the Philippines and Greg Norman of Australia were at 214, four shots off the lead.

The Philippines and Australia were tied for third place at 217. Eight shots behind the United States and one shot ahead of Spain, Colombia was at 235 with Mexico, the pre-tournament favorite, at 237.

French Win in Rugby
BUCHAREST, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — France registered a hard-fought 9-6 victory over Romania here today in a rugby match as Jean-Michel Aguirre kicked two first-half penalty goals and Alain Cassade added a drop goal to give France a 9-0 halftime lead. Romania came back with two penalties in a spirited second-half display.



Pete Columbo, the Holy Cross quarterback, manages to get off his pass despite the efforts of Jim Sheridan of Boston College.

Navy an Easy Victor Over Army, 28-0

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Senior quarterback Bob Leszczynski broke a Navy career record for touchdowns passes with an 18-yard pass on a busted field goal attempt here yesterday as the Midshipmen romped, 28-0, over Army.

Leszczynski also scored two touchdowns on short yardage keepers in the first half before he put the game out of reach in the third quarter with an alert play after a pair of long drives led by the passing of Mark Cousins, who completed 7 of 12 for 170 yards against one interception.

Brigham Young 28, Las Vegas 24
At Yokohama, Japan, Marc Wilson passed for three touchdowns and Casey Wingard ran 7 yards for the winning touchdown to lead Brigham Young to a 28-24 victory over the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

Wilson threw 8-yard touchdowns in the second and third quarters and a 2-yard touchdown pass in the final quarter.

College Football
Holy Cross 30, Boston Coll. 29
Navy 28, Army 0
Alabama 34, Auburn 16
Georgia 29, Georgia Tech 28
LSU 24, Wyoming 17
Miami 21, Florida 21
Tennessee 41, Vanderbilt 15
Texas 21, Hawaii 5

NHL Standings
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
NY Islanders 16 8 24 100 47
Atlanta 15 9 24 100 47
NY Rangers 13 11 24 98 58
Philadelphia 12 12 24 96 71

Smitty Division
Vancouver 10 12 22 82 91
Edmonton 11 11 22 82 91
St. Louis 11 11 22 82 91
Colorado 10 12 22 82 91

WHA Standings
WHL Division
Montreal 11 9 22 82 91
Los Angeles 11 9 22 82 91
Pittsburgh 11 9 22 82 91
Washington 10 10 22 82 91

Adams Division
Boston 11 9 22 82 91
Toronto 11 9 22 82 91
St. Louis 11 9 22 82 91
Colorado 10 10 22 82 91

Friday's Results
Minnesota 6, Atlanta 3
Pittsburgh 2, Washington 1
Vancouver 2, Detroit 1

Saturday's Results
Boston 5, Philadelphia 3
Toronto 5, N.Y. Rangers 2
N.Y. Islanders 5, Colorado 2
Atlanta 5, Atlanta 3

Sunday's Results
Montreal 5, Buffalo 1
St. Louis 5, Washington 2
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2
Los Angeles 5, Detroit 2

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